

THE *McIntosh*  
R———L  
REGISTER.

WITH  
ANNOTATIONS  
By ANOTHER HAND.

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SIC PATER ÆNEAS.  
VIRG.

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THE SECOND EDITION.

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VOL. II.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

**T**HE First Volume of this Work was offered to the Public as a specimen of several others of the same kind; and the approbation it has received by a very respectable and continuing sale, encourages me to proceed, and to present another Volume to the same patronage. It appears to me to be an interesting Work; and if the Public should be of that opinion, and continue their encouragement of

## ADVERTISEMENT.

it, the whole, which I should imagine may extend to four or five Volumes, will, in due time, be committed to the Press.

The Observations upon the Character and Government of KING LOG, which were advertised, and indeed intended to compose a part of this Volume, are necessarily deferred to the next.

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C H A-

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## CHARACTERS, &c.

E— of M— —.

**H**OW is it, that a Man of the greatest abilities, and who does not disgrace his character by any violation of decorum or good manners, should be the most unpopular Man in the Kingdom?— From what cause does it proceed, that one of the most pleasing and accomplished men in his manners and conversation, should be loved by so few, in comparison with what might be expected from his engag-



ing qualifications?—From whence does it arise, that as a — he should not give entire satisfaction in his own C—t, and occasion disgust in the breasts of so many of the profession? — What could induce Sir J— — Y——, who was an ornament to his profession and his nature, and whose death has been justly considered as a Constitutional loss, to leave the Court where this Nobleman presided, and take his seat in another? And wherefore is it, that with all his knowledge, powers of eloquence, and abilities in debate, he frequently speaks in the — — — without the least effect or conviction\*?

\* These questions are very well put, and might be satisfactorily answered; but not by the Personage who has undertaken it.

With



With the greatest regard for this Lord, with the most sincere admiration of his talents, and the utmost confidence in his integrity, these are paradoxes, I must own, which will require some thought, and candour into the bargain, to reconcile to the reason of things: though I am of opinion, that a cool, well-instructed, and unprejudiced mind might contrive to unravel the business.

In the first place, the noble Lord is a Scotchman.—This, alas, is a crime, which, in the opinion of too many, can never be forgiven.—English prejudice has, some how or other, annexed the most strange ideas of selfish and narrow dispositions to every person who first drew his breath on  
the

the other side of the *Tweed*, which, if the suspicions were well founded, would justify, nay demand the greatest caution that the most circumspect could use in their communications with their Northern countrymen.—But even if we should suppose this national prejudice against the Scotch to be more justifiable than I can possibly think it, there does not appear to be any thing in the character or conduct of the great Man, who is the subject of my present consideration, which can be the particular object of it.

Among the many accusations against him which have reached my ears, popular clamour, I believe, has not dared to insinuate,  
that

that he has been guilty of any official partialities in favour of his countrymen; though I should not wonder, if many a wrong-headed Englishman has been of that opinion, when even a truly wise and just determination has been made against him in favour of a North-Briton.—In private life, he may have protected those of Northern birth, whom he thought worthy of protection; and in this he had a right to use his own pleasure: besides, he might think it an indispensable act of justice and humanity to patronize and encourage genius in those, whose country would render them so universally obnoxious in this.

He

He has been accused of a very selfish partiality and friendship for certain celebrated Architects. If, indeed, it could be proved, that the public lottery, calculated for their benefit, was contrived by him with the sole view of paying himself the large sums which he had advanced them, such a conduct would merit a very severe and public reprehension. —But I cannot think it.—The part he took in this scheme might arise from an union of private friendship, private interest, and public benefit, which, surely, must be allowed to compose a very perfect and laudable motive to any action. Besides, I think the acknowledged abilities and unmerited misfortunes of these men, should check all suspicion

picion against those who patronized them in their prosperity, and concerted the means of extricating them from their adversity.

Genius is of every country, and will force its way to notice, and, if well directed, to reputation, wherever it may be exerted, though in a country the most distant from that which gave it birth.—It cannot be denied, that, at this time, the meritorious industry of the Scottish Nation deserves praise and encouragement from every Member of the British Empire.—In all professions, whether sedentary or active, they may be seen raising themselves to eminence by their persevering industry. The annals of modern Literature



ture owe very much of their splendor to the works and abilities of men born beyond the *Tweed*; and in the Naval and Military employments they have added to the celebrity of British fame.

It is impossible, therefore, that any justifiable reason can be assigned, why the successful endeavours of these subjects of the common Empire, should be harrassed with the envy and opposition of those who inhabit the most considerable part of it; especially when such open encouragement is given to the inhabitants of a neighbouring Kingdom, which is the natural and professed enemy of this country. But it may be the temper of the times to prefer  
those



those who administer to the luxuries, extravagance, and follies of the age, though they should be our enemies, to those of our own Country, whose laborious endeavours, and ingenious inventions are only directed to private or public utility.

If national partiality should pervade the character of the public Officer, and influence him to unjust or partial decisions, he would be highly criminal, and deserve the severest punishments of the law, which he had disgraced. But, in private life, every man surely has the absolute liberty of chusing his friends, making his preferences, appointing his servants, or employing his artisans, from whence and from whom he may think

think proper, without the least imputation. If the public liberty afforded by the laws should be attended with such a restraint upon the freedom of private life, it would not be worth the trouble of preserving.

After all, whatever may be the national prejudice which is attributed with so much sarcasm and rancour to the Scotch, it is not without its influence in the English and Irish Nations; nay, do we not find it to prevail in provincial districts and professional characters? The inhabitants of a City or County feel, in general, for many very natural and obvious reasons, this prepossession to operate in favour of a fellow-citizen  
or

or countryman; nor is it less common among the same trade or profession, where particular clashing interests do not inflame them into rivalry or competition\*.

If two men, equally qualified, were to offer themselves to a naval

\* To this prejudice the City of London stands indebted for the Mansion-house of its Lord-Mayor; a building which, in whatever view it may be considered, whether as to situation, internal convenience, external beauty, or architectural merit, is a disgrace to our Metropolis, as well as to our national taste. The architect was a Liveryman of London, and an officer in the service of the Corporation; and this was the only reason why his plan was adopted, in preference to many very elegant and beautiful designs of strangers, whose genius would have done honour to the City of London, or any city in Europe. However, they have since made some amends for their partial proceedings, by the appointment of a Scotchman to build the Bridge at Blackfriars.

Captain for any occasional employment, and he should discover that one of them had been a Sailor, I have not the least doubt but that circumstance would make him fix at once on the person he should employ; nay, I am rather disposed to believe, that it would form a balance in favour of the Seaman, tho' the other should be the superior workman. A Soldier would be actuated by the same prepossession; nor would it be without its effect in an Inhabitant of Norwich or of Yorkshire\*.

Not-

\* This kind of reasoning is by no means to be wondered at in the Person who may be supposed to pursue it. However, for the information of the Reader, I shall endeavour to trace what has been so vehemently called  
English

Notwithstanding the injustice of  
the motive, I am well convinced that  
national

English Prejudice to its true cause, without entering upon the invidious task of examining the general conduct of the Scotch Nation after they have left their own country, and are settled in this.

Every Englishman who is informed of the constitution of this country, well knows, and glories in knowing, the common and united rights of every subject of Great-Britain. Nor will any man of knowledge, taste, and erudition deny, that British Literature has received uncommon celebrity from the labours of Scottish Writers. The history of the last war will afford very signal proofs of the bravery of the Scots in fighting the battles of their country at large; and the common experience of every man in active life must inform him of their activity, perseverance, and indefatigable industry. These are circumstances belonging to the Scotch which every one knows, and will, from candid and liberal men, receive applause and encouragement. It is not therefore their literary fame, their military valour, their matchless industry, or any clause in the Act of Union, which  
has



national prejudice is the principal  
cause of this great man's want of  
popula-

has awakened so much disgust towards the Scots, as has appeared within these last fifteen years in the English Nation; but it was that mortifying preference which the influence of a Scotch Favourite and Minister produced in behalf of his own countrymen, to the prejudice and disgrace of many of the best and most able men in the English Nation.

It is natural to suppose, that the very idea of such a partiality as this would be very distressing to a People who idolized their King; and the consequence cannot be considered as arising from Prejudice, when Lord — did not think proper to use even the least precaution in confirming their apprehensions. This preference to the Scotch did not win its way by slow and imperceptible degrees, but was sudden, determined, and persevering. It was boldly adopted on the very first moment of Power; it burst upon us at once, and almost overflowed the English Court. It occasioned Mr. FINCH, the then Vice-Chamberlain, to shake his head, and declare, not a month after the death of the late King, *That he hardly knew a face in the Drawing-room, and that the*  
few



popularity: and the same reason  
may, in some degree, be assigned  
why

*few he could recollect were such as would not have dared to appear even in the Capital, much less at Court, during the reign of his late Royal Master.*

The English perceived now, that to be a Scotchman was the best, if not the only recommendation to the favours of the Crown: and it was this open and ill-judged partiality to the Scotch and the Jacobite party, which the superior Powers daily discovered and encreased, that awakened a spirit of disgust against the inhabitants of the North, almost equal to that which inflamed the breast of every real Englishman, when they came to attack and threatened to destroy that Crown by which they were now protected, encouraged, and lavishly rewarded.

Whoever was acquainted with the politics of L——r House well knew, that such a step in favour of Scotland would be attempted; and that all possible means had been used, and arts practised, to prepare that Person to cooperate with it, who could alone finally support it.—Moderate men, however, doubted,  
when

why he is not a favourite among his own profession, or in the —— where he

when the opportunity presented itself, whether the projecting parties would have courage to attempt a business which must be attended with such evident unpopularity and danger; while there were others, who, being, as I suppose, better acquainted with the characters of those who would be concerned in it, did not entertain the least doubt either of its execution or its success.

The very morning on which the late King died, I had been walking early in Hyde-Park, and was one of the first who was made acquainted with the melancholy event. On my return through the Green-Park, I met an elderly well-dressed gentleman, who desired to know if I could give him any information as to the truth of the report which he had just heard.—On my confirmation of it, he replied, “ It is of little consequence to one so old as I am, what are the changes and chances of human affairs, particularly of Courts, where the worst are transacted; but, Sir, continued he, you are young, and will often, I am sure, have occasion to remember and apply this  
“ obser-

he presides. — Tho', perhaps, his wonderful sagacity, which so soon  
sees

“ observation:—*That from henceforth happy  
“ will be the man who is born a Scotchman.*”

The succeeding events proved the truth of this old Gentleman's vaticination; and it was a general similarity of opinion, arising from the circumstances already mentioned, that roused the flighted English into a disdain, and almost hatred of the Scotch People. — If, therefore, the dying embers of discord have been revived between the two nations; if the most mortifying partialities are avowed, and willing distinctions made in this country, to the prejudice and injury of the Scotch; they, and those who favour them, should look to the true cause of the mischief, in the daring, inconsiderate, and hasty manner in which Lord B— led on his countrymen to possess, and, as it were, seize and appropriate to their own use the milk and honey of the English Canaan.

It is not, therefore, to English Prejudice, but to their own hungry Impatience, abetted by the unreflecting, impassioned partiality of a Scotch Minister of State, that they owe the ill-will of the English Nation. — Indeed,  
he

fees through chicane and artifice, and brings matters to a quick and oftentimes an undesired conclusion, may be an unpleasant circumstance to the professing Pleaders.

The step which Sir ——— thought proper to take, not long before he died, of changing his official situation, might have arisen from circumstances which reflected no dishonour either on himself or

he truly deserves the odium of both countries. He awakened, by his ambition and his ignorance, their slumbering animosities, and in the course of a short, but tyrannical and oppressive Administration, which was one continued tissue of blunders, he contrived to ease his Sovereign of more popularity than almost any of his predecessors ever possessed; and in so compleat a manner, as to prevent all apparent possibility of his regaining any part of it.

the

the learned Sages from whom he chose to separate. His ill and declining state of health might dispose him to leave a Court where there was such a glut of business, for one of less fatigue, trouble, and continued attendance. — Besides, there may be circumstances of disagreement between men of equal merit and ability, without the least deserved imputation on their dispositions or their integrity.

The narrow line which the Law Pleader is obliged to take, and to which he must, by length of practice, be greatly habituated, will tend to diminish the brightest flame of eloquence, and must, in time, give a check to the boldest spirit of oratory.



tory. It is owing to a close confinement in the trammels of Law, that Lawyers, in general, do not shine as Parliamentary Speakers;—and tho' this Nobleman's oratorical talents cannot be subdued, they may have lost some of their general powers and energies by the habits of professional speaking,---and the sameness of professional subjects.

That Lord ——— is destitute of courage, I cannot think or believe. It seems to me impossible that a man who has uniformly opposed the tumults of popular opinion, and never courted, by any temporising compliance, the smiles of popularity, should be destitute of this virtue.—That he has been consistent,



sistent, his enemies seem to acknowledge; and consistency in his high office, and in such varying times and tempers as he has experienced for these fifteen or sixteen years, is, in my opinion, a proof of the most consummate courage. — To be ready on all occasions to exercise violence, or to draw the sword, is more frequently a proof of rashness than of the opposite virtue.—And I cannot but think, that the man who, by moderate counsels, cool reasoning, and convincing argument, opposes and corrects the rash propositions of hasty and violent men, gives a more useful and virtuous proof of bravery, than he who dyes his sword in the blood of his enemies.

How

However, after all, the strongest are but weak,---the best are liable to error,---the most enlightened understandings are sometimes clouded, and the wisest are not free from folly.----Such, alas, is Human Nature\*!

\* The observations upon this Character bring to my recollection many Discourses which I have heard from the Pulpit, wherein the Preacher had promised to bring various hidden things to light, to reconcile apparent contradictions, and to over-rule the objections of unbelievers; but, after making a few common remarks, has closed his enquiries with general references to the unsearchable will of Heaven, the mysteries of Religion, and the infirmities of human nature.——To say the truth,—From the questions which I read at the beginning of these observations, I had flattered myself that a character, the consideration of which has often perplexed me, would have been truly and fully investigated, and that it might have been made to appear with that brightness with which all who are anxious for the honour of humanity would wish to see it encircled.

E—

E—— T albert .

**I** Love an Old Servant to my heart.----Variety may be, nay, it is agreeable in most things;---but the solid comforts of Life will not admit of it.---He that has a variety of Friends, will never experience the comforts and advantages of Friendship; and the Master who is continually changing his Servants, will never be well or faithfully served.

It is not to be supposed that wages alone, which hang upon such uncertainty, and are merited by service, will attach inferiors to a superior.---When mere gain is their object,

ject, the interest of the person, in whose service they are engaged, will ever be made subservient to their own; and every opportunity which offers to promote the latter, will be embraced to the disadvantage of the former.---But length of time and kind attentions in the Master will blend the interest of the Servant with his own; and such an union is a great source of domestic comfort.

Servants should be considered as humble friends; and every Master who is anxious after private happiness, will endeavour to preserve them in that capacity throughout his life.----- Besides, the general character of forming and preserving such an œconomy will prepare the

the minds of those who may be admitted to supply any occasional vacancy, to feel the same attachment, and to pursue the same course of faithful service as their predecessors.

It would be thought, in general, that a King, who possesses the means of rewarding in a most eminent degree, might be able to secure a permanent Household, and be certain, at least, of the continual attachment of those who are to be employed about his person:---and yet, how contrary is this desirable theory to the real fact. Whoever may chuse to employ an hour in examining the Register of Court Stations, and those who fill them, will discover that this Nobleman is almost the only



only person who has been in my service from the time of my Grandfather's death; and the strange and successive variety of my Servants, since that period, has, I doubt not, often rendered me an object of pity to many a considerate man.—I think this Lord is personally attached to me; and that he sincerely interests himself in whatever may concern his Master,---whether it relates to his own particular department, or the State at large\*.

E—

\* Upon a well-known occasion, he most certainly proved himself worthy of this favourable opinion, by the very affecting and lamentable picture he drew of his Master's situation, who, according to his description, had not bread to eat, nor coals to make his fire.—However, such faithful Servants would do well to consider, that those who are held

E— of G— —.

**I** Should really conceive this Nobleman to be one of the most enviable persons in this Kingdom, and that the highest pleasures of Youth cannot equal the satisfactions of this old Man, who lives to see his Son enjoy the highest post in the Kingdom with honour to himself and utility to his Country.—This is the most grateful and pleasing return that parental care and tenderness can receive for all its fond solicitudes.

held forth to the public pity of their friends, are equally exposed to the contempt of their enemies.—With regard to the æconomical distresses of a King, pity and contempt are synonymous terms.

VOL. II.

C

Ample

Ample returns of duty, respect, and regard, may be made by many ; but old age seldom receives the comforts which Heaven has granted to this highly-favoured Nobleman, who, in a very distinguished manner, is not only supported but even exalted by his offspring\*.——Happy lot ! —— His grey hairs will go down to the grave in peace ; while many equally virtuous and affectionate parents behold their chil-

\* I cannot pretend to say what satisfactions this Nobleman may have derived from his Son's pre-eminence ;—but if I had been in his situation,—there have been times and circumstances, when my parental tenderness would willingly have exchanged the honours and emoluments for the security of my heir apparent.——I cannot think that, in these times, a Minister of State, or the Father of a Minister of State, would excite the least envy in the breast of any reasonable man.

dren

dren gaping for their succession, and, in the paternal presence, hear them wish for their death.——

The closing years of such unfortunate old men are embittered by a thankless race; and the blessings of their last hours are accompanied with the afflicting apprehension that they will be bestowed in vain.

---

E—— of *Chesterfield*.

**I**T is very uncommon to find the Wit and the Politician united.——The late Earl of this title had more of the former than the latter; indeed, it was by the aid of the for-

mer that he persuaded the world he had any pretensions to the latter.—He certainly possessed the power of being universally agreeable; and he who knows how to please, and can direct his knowledge, whatever it may be, to the purpose of affording pleasure, will have credit for a much greater share of understanding than he really possesses.—He knew the world well or rather ill enough to have formed a bad opinion of mankind, and he acted accordingly.

He possessed very considerable penetration, and could examine with a very keen eye the characters of all around him; and it was, as I have been informed, one of his common amusements when he was become deaf, and  
could



could not enjoy the pleasures of conversation, to sketch the likeness of characters with whom he had been acquainted in Life. I have seen some of the principal persons of these times pourtrayed by his pen with elegance and sagacity, tho' not so free from misrepresentation as I should have expected from one who, writing them for amusement, might be supposed to be free from prejudice,----and had the means of informing himself concerning the truth of every thing which he thought proper to assert, or to which he alludes ‡. — But what was his religion? He had none! And what

‡ This must relate to the Characters of some very eminent persons, written by this Nobleman, which have been since published, but were, previous to their publication, presented to the royal inspection.

were his morals? — The decorums of polite life, and a strict obedience to the decrees of what is called Honour; in short, whatever gratifies mental passion or corporal appetite, and the law does not threaten with its painful penalties \*.

Tho' he did not love mankind, he bore himself with good-humour

\* A report had prevailed for some time before Lord C — — —'s death, and was really believed, that he had actually imbibed the folly of Methodism, and was become a convert to the Tabernacle Doctrines. — Nothing could be more contrary to his sentiments than such a conversion; ---but it arose, probably, from his Lordship's politeness to Lady *Huntingdon*, in accommodating her with his Country-House in *Derbyshire*; for an whole Summer, where she and the Saints lived in luxury, to the great disappointment of the neighbours, who, for the first time, were deprived of their annual presents of venison from his park. ---The Elect had taken it all to themselves,

and

and politeness to all; and, qualified as he was to enliven that good-humour, and decorate that politeness, it cannot be matter of surprize to any one, that he should acquire a considerable share of popularity in the elegant and polished world.—

He was, however, at best, but a smiling Cynic, which, in my apprehension, is a very dangerous character: it means no good;---and, under a specious appearance, is capable of doing much harm.

It does not appear that he wished to overturn the common notions of justice among mankind, or lessen the ties, however trifling he might think them, which bind men to each other: he seems to have adopted the *Machiavelian* opinion, that the ap-

pearance and exterior of virtue is of considerable use in society.—His Letters, which are calculated to poison the human mind with every bad and detestable principle that can destroy the duties of the citizen, or blast the virtues of private life, were not written for the World. They may be considered rather as a secret method of insuring success in it, which he would only impart to so near a relation as the person to whom they were addressed. --- He most certainly did not wish that any one besides should benefit by the knowledge contained in them,---and took every method in his power to prevent it; but the desire of gain gave these Letters to the World, from which the noble Writer believed they were for ever excluded.

I am

I am sorry to say it, but the writings of Wits have done more harm to mankind than the corruption of Statesmen, the knavery of Sharpers, and the hypocrisy of Priests. The works of *Monsieur de Voltaire* have been productive of much more mischief to religion, than all the serious arguments of all the voluminous infidel writers that have ever disgraced the press.—That lively raillery which betrays the reader into inconsiderate applause, and those new and unexpected drolleries which disarm the most serious of their gravity, are weapons too well calculated to act with effect in an age so careless of important concerns, and so eager after novelty, as this wherein we live. In spite of all Lord SHAFTES-

BURY'S



BURY's solemn and polished reasonings, if Falshood has the laugh on its side,---Truth herself will always find it a matter of great difficulty to maintain her ground.

I could never bring myself to reflect without smiling, on the penalties which this Nobleman had charged upon his Successor, in case he should be guilty of particular excesses ; such as gaming for more than a certain sum,----keeping hounds, race-horses, &c. &c. and it has frequently afforded me a very hearty laugh, when I have thought upon the recovery of these penalties by the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter, Westminster* \*.——It was, cer-

\* The Lawyer who made this Nobleman's Will could not refrain from smiling when he received

certainly, a new mode of rendering the Church instrumental in reforming manners; and, perhaps, his Lordship thought, the only effectual method of making them in earnest. Indeed, the Earl of C———'s last

received instructions for that clause which related to the forfeiture of these penalties: whereupon his Lordship observed, that he had been several times engaged in law-disputes with the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster; and that, whether they were right or wrong, he never knew any body of people to have pursued their claim with such an eager, determined, and unremitting spirit, as he had experienced from them: for this reason, he thought them the most proper persons to be made the claimants of a penalty, which he was well assured they would use every possible means to obtain. "And if, added he, the young man should hate law and trouble as much as I do, he will do well not to disturb such a nest of hornets as they would prove to him. If they should not get his money, they will trouble his repose, I'll warrant 'em."

Will

Will and Testament is the severest satire upon the Clergy I know of. I could wish that such, or indeed any severities would teach them all to be as zealous and attentive to the spiritual welfare of themselves and flocks, as some of them are to their temporal dignities and emoluments.

---

E— of H—*andrick*.

**T**HIS is one of the most respectable names in our Country.— Many persons, who are now in being, remember the great abilities and integrity of the Judge who first received this title, and will confirm every

every honourable testimony concerning him.——The wisdom of his decisions, and the unbiaſſed tenor of his public conduct, will be held in veneration by the Sages of the Law, while the ſpirit of the Conſtitution and right notions of Equity remain.

The Succeſſor of his titles and fortune, tho' a leſs public, is not a leſs reſpectable character; and, both as to abilities and integrity, would do honour to any office in the State to which he might be appointed.

It was an object very intimately connected with my heart, tho' it has ſince become, and will, while I live,  
con-

continue to be a subject of the most  
lamentable reflection†,      \*      \*

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† Here was a long note, which gave a very particular, affecting, and, I should imagine, authentic history of an event, which, from the horrid circumstances of it, and for the sake of those who were concerned in it, as well as out of tenderness to the memory of the great Character who was the sacrifice, I have thought proper to suppress.

The EDITOR.

E—



E— of *Chatham*.

**I**T is impossible to consider the character of this Great Man without exercising thoughts of a very large compass.—There is something truly stupendous in the abilities of this Nobleman; the very idea of him seems to stretch the reflecting faculties beyond their usual tone.—Bold in his conceptions, indefatigable in forming his designs, active in his execution of them, possessing a superior, awful, and commanding power of eloquence, and endued with a penetrating, decisive insight into human characters, he seemed at one period of his life to soar very far above the rest of mankind.

But

But his talents are formed for war. He was born to encounter and to calm a storm. Times of peace and tranquility do not furnish opportunities for the exertions of his genius; indeed, they are not congenial to it. The most active employments of the State, in seasons of national repose, would not answer to the vigour and habitual comprehensions of his mind. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprize, that his equals, as well as dependants in office, have complained of an imposing superiority, which was sometimes said to be almost intolerable. But, for my own part, I must do him the justice to acknowledge, that his personal demeanour towards me has ever been decent and respectful; and in  
private

private consultations, his steady adherence to his own particular opinions, was never accompanied with the least offence or impropriety. On these occasions I never thought my dignity invaded, nor did he affect to rise above the character of a subject. My late Royal — — —, tho' he did not love him, when he was disposed to complain, which was not unusual with him, of the haughtiness and ungracious conduct of some of his Servants, always particularly excepted this Nobleman, while he used to be uncommonly severe upon his near and noble relation.

The review of his Administration  
is the review of a vast and comprehensive mind, rising high and sink-  
Vol. II. D ing

ing low.—When I look to the conquests of the last war, and behold the eagles of France gasping at our feet in every quarter of the globe, I consider him almost as a superior Being: but, alas, I only turn my eyes to rebellious America, and he is fallen from his pinnacle\*.

\* The observations upon this great Character, tho' short, have exceeded my expectations. There is no treating such a subject in a common way. The note which I found in this place was of such a length, as to render an abridgement necessary; and even in its abbreviated state it was much too long to be inserted as a note: I have therefore taken the further liberty of removing it to the end of these Remarks, where it will be found to have assumed the form of an Essay upon the subject.

The EDITOR,

B— —

B— — of L— —.

**O**F all the different kinds of pride, and there are a great many of them, religious pride is the worst; and of all Coxcombs, a spiritual or clerical one is the most insufferable. Nevertheless, some men of this character get very high in the Church, and will, in all probability, ascend the ladder of Promotion still higher\*.

D 2          Episco-

\* If the younger brother of an Irish Peer, who, previous to his degrees at the University, had never appeared with the distinctive marks of Nobility, should, after he was elected to the Fellowship of a College, and become a sharer of the Founder's charitable donations, suddenly assume a *gold tuft*, I might suspect with great reason, that he would become a very eminent clerical or spiritual Coxcomb.



Episcopacy is a very wise and necessary establishment; and the members of it, who preside in matters of the first importance, should be so maintained as may best promote the dignity of their character, and extend the benefits of their pious example. But surely Modesty, Humility, and the milder duties of Christianity, are by no means incompatible with the highest stations of the Church; nay, in the highest, they would be most beneficial and exemplary.

I do not, nor could I ever understand, christianly speaking, what Christian business these Holy and Right Reverend Men have in the

Coxcomb. The World, I believe, will agree with me in this particular instance, and pronounce my suspicions to be well founded.

H—

H— of L—. Their respective Dioceses, Cathedrals, and Pulpits, are the proper scenes of their industry, vigilance, and public exhibitions.

An Ecclesiastical Parliamentary Prayer seems to be a very motley, inconsistent character: nevertheless, if the removal of these Episcopal Divines from their senatorial rights should be proposed to a Minister, I am well persuaded, that he would produce some very urgent reasons, besides established and immemorial usage, for setting aside the proposal. And if it should be recommended to the Bench of B— — to consent to the abolition of Translation, and thereby to establish an independency so suitable to their reverend stations,

D 3

I have

I have not the least doubt but that twenty out of the number would oppose it with all their might. These are very pleasing, rational, and, I think, Christian theories; but it would require more virtue, both public and private, and a greater zeal for purity of religion, than there is now in the world to reduce them into practice. But this is a dangerous topic; and, if my sentiments should be known to their Right Reverences, I might not only be scratched out of their books, but, what would be terrible indeed, be left out of their private Prayers.

E— of O— —.

SOME of the Bed-Chamber Lords, I have already observed, are much better calculated for the lively Court of Charles the Second, than the dullness and insipidity which reigns in that of G—— the ——. I have, however, stumbled upon one, who seems to be suited to a more early period, when sir-loins were served up for breakfast, and oxen roasted whole for dinner. Some post in *Henry the Seventh's* Household would have been perfectly adapted to his genius.

In that reign the Yeomen of the Guard, or, as they are vulgarly called,

D 4

Beef-

Beef-eaters, were first established ; --- and board-wages were unknown. This noble Lord should have been Steward of the Household in those days. Such an appointment, from his knowledge in cattle, would have occasioned a very considerable saving in the royal expenditure ; and, by being able to supply the meat, it would have proved very profitable to himself \*.

\* It is not, perhaps, universally known, that this Nobleman is uncommonly scientific in the business of a grazier and carcase-butcher, and that he really *drives* a considerable trade in these professions. I do not mention this circumstance as a matter of disgrace, for few of our Nobility are so profitably informed or employed ; but that the foregoing observations and *very witty* comparison may be intelligible to every reader.

It



It was but the other day that, in passing through *Kensington*, I observed a Butcher mounted upon an heap of ox-hides on horseback ; his striped jacket was greasy, as it ought to be ; his hat was equally fattened with his jerkin, and a small iron socket, with a piece of candle in it, was fixed to its crown. The whole of the figure caught my attention ; and more particularly, as, in making his obeisance to me, the candle fell from his hat.---It was a momentary, but a very ridiculous scene ; and by no uncommon concatenation of ideas, —— the next time Lord O—— came into waiting, ——the figure of the Butcher instantly occurred to me.

M——

M— — of R— — —.

**T**HE general idea of this noble person's lack of talents, is a mistaken one; or, if he should not be allowed to possess those shining and splendid marks of intellectual ability which have cast such a brilliant lustre round some men, he has a steady, unwavering, mild resolution, which, directing all his talents to one point, enables them to act with no inconsiderable effect. Besides, his amiable character in private life, which all acknowledge, his great property and parliamentary influence, render him a Peer of very considerable consequence. A man of more brilliant talents and a more  
active

active disposition might be less formidable at the head of an opposite party than the M—— of R———.

It is but a vague guess that the most penetrating can make at the motives to human actions. It is almost impossible, amidst the vast combination of interests which govern Mankind, to determine upon the particular cause of action in the human breast; but I must candidly acknowledge, that there appears to be a degree of principle directing and guiding this Nobleman's conduct, which does not often exist in Parties and Factions. He has not, I think, discovered any views either of profit or ambition. When he was at the head of the Treasury, he certainly

tainly acted a very disinterested part; and tho' his was a very motley, unsettled, tottering Ministry, with which I was dissatisfied, and never heartily concurred,—yet it is but justice to declare, that, *one instance alone excepted*, there appeared a very proper, temperate, and decent demeanour in all his official concerns and deliberations with me †.

From

† I will endeavour to recal to the memory of my readers a very singular circumstance which happened during this Administration that ought not to be forgotten, and which will explain the reason that compelled this amiable Lord to be guilty of this one transgression.

It is well known that the Power which is supposed to be the great support of all Ministers, did not give its co-operating aid to the measures of this Administration;—as a particular proof of which assertion, I shall relate the

From the general idea which I  
had been always taught to form of  
this

the following authentic information, the general lines of which I will venture to declare are true; and if I should, from the length of time, err in any trifling particular, it is in the power of the present Lord O——w to rectify the mistake. After some measure, which was thought by the Ministers to be of real importance, had been settled in the C——, and the whole influence of the —— promised, as usual, in order to support it in P——, the then Lord Chancellor, with his ordinary bluntness, declared at Court that his M—— was in the Minority. In consequence of this assertion, he was called upon to explain himself, which he did by declaring that the ----- had positively said, he should not influence his Servants in their parliamentary conduct respecting the measure already mentioned. In consequence of this information, the First Lord of the T——y demanded an audience of the ——, and humbly demanded the truth of what Lord N——n had asserted. In answer, the whole being denied, and the former promise of support being repeated, the Minister, with a very proper



this Nobleman, I did not expect that he would have been ever placed at the head of the T— — —, or have entered upon the arduous task of leading an Opposition. However, he has been in the one; and, during his Administration, the dying embers of American sedition were rekindled.---He is now in the other capacity, and, with his Party, has been the great means of blowing them into a flame. However honest his views may be, they do not pro-

proper spirit, and to prevent all future mistakes, begged his M— — — would forgive the liberty he should take of committing his gracious declarations to paper in the words he had delivered them; and he accordingly, *in the presence*, inserted them in his pocket-book.---However, it availed nothing; the Household-troops revolted, and were not punished for the revolt.

mote

mote the peace of his Country;--- she owes him and his counsellors but little. If they should really be honest but mistaken men,---nothing can or ought to be said against them; for the best may err: but if a factious, self-interested spirit has animated them, and their arts have deceived the easy confidence of their noble Patron into the resolute opposition to ministerial measures, which he has so long, so violently, and so steadily pursued, it would have been better for his Country that such men had not been born: but her vengeful justice, or that of Heaven, may one day overtake them\*.

D—

\* I have ever been disposed to expect something very beneficial and honourable to my Country.

D— of R— —.

**A**MONG the Lords of the Bed-Chamber there are very singular men, and men of all kinds

Countrymen from those Ministers, whose fortune has exempted them from the need of money, whose rank has elevated them above the low views of ambition, and whose temper of mind makes them superior to both.—The M— — of R— — — may be said, with the strictest truth, to be answerable to this description. — When he presided at the T— — —, he disdained the most allowable perquisites of his office; and when he quitted the Board, I am credibly informed that he left his salary behind him. Disinterestedness is an eminent and a rare virtue in a Minister of State, and I am fully persuaded this Nobleman has been ever found to possess it in a very superior degree. At the same time I most sincerely wish that he had not, though I believe all his actions are well designed, embroiled himself in the heat and violence of Party. I should be glad to have seen him in  
a situ-

kinds of singularity. I do not  
think that a more motley groupe  
could

a situation to have been courted by both sides, and to have given weight to either, as he thought fit to support them. But it is one of the peculiar marks and misfortunes of these times, that there does not exist a man in the Kingdom, whose independance, rank, abilities, integrity, and personal consequence, can claim the mutual confidence of the contending Parties. The present day asks loudly for such a man ; the present alarming exigencies of these Kingdoms demand some moderating power that could heal dissentions ; and, if not able to unite men long habituated to oppose each other, by any firm and lasting compact, might induce them to agree upon some occasional principles of association, to preserve their Country from the ruin which threatens her. If it should be thought that such a character is ideal, I shall apply to History for the portrait of such a man ; and I am of opinion, that such an one may be found, exerting the power which I have described, in times of commotion and civil fury more dangerous and destructive even than those

could be found in the service  
of any Potentate in Christendom,  
or

those in which we have the misfortune to  
live.

ATTICUS, one of the best men of ancient *Rome*, was a very remarkable instance of what I am here speaking. This extraordinary person, amidst the civil wars of his country, when he saw the designs of all Parties equally tended to the subversion of Liberty, by constantly preserving the esteem and affection of both the competitors, found means to serve his friends on either side; and while he sent money to young *Marius*, whose father was declared an enemy of the Commonwealth, he was himself one of *Sylla's* chief favourites, and always near that General.

During the war between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, he still maintained the same conduct. After the death of *Cæsar*, he sent money to *Brutus* in his troubles, and did a thousand good offices to *Antony's* wife and friends, when that party appeared to be undone. And even in that bloody war between *Antony* and *Augustus*, ATTICUS still preserved the regard and friendship of them both; and in such a particular manner, that the first, according to  
*Cornelius*



or elsewhere. If a variety of Characters in those about me were a source of entertainment, mine would be a very merry life. It is hardly credible, that a man should, from a real preference, pass the winter at his seat in Scotland, and the summer in the metropolis of England; but, in good truth, so it is.

*Cornelius Nepos*, whenever he was absent from *Rome* in any part of the Empire, sent him regular and punctual information of what he was doing, what he read, and whither he intended to go; and the latter gave him constantly an exact account of all his affairs.

I cannot breathe a more patriotic wish, than that the spirit of the *Roman ATTICUS* might animate the frame of some among the Nobles of England.

L— *W~~ell~~ on the*

**T**HE man, who, to use a common expression, is no one's enemy but his own, is generally considered with more pity than I think he deserves. If I understand what is commonly meant by such a character, it is one who does more injury to himself than he does to others ; or that, while he neglects and trifles with his own most important concerns, is very attentive to, and may be trusted with, the concerns of others. At best, this is a very foolish, inconsistent character. Besides, it is impossible that any one can stand so much alone, and be so disunited from Society, as not to be guilty

guilty of considerable injury to other men, when he acts in a manner prejudicial to himself. Though his undoing should not be attended with the ordinary circumstances of injustice which are generally found to attend the ruin of individuals; though no one with whom he has been concerned should be an immediate loser by his extravagance, the next heirs to his estate, if he should not have a family, will have great reason to complain: and if he should be the father of children, they would be aggrieved in the most affecting and injurious manner: and after all the general interest of Society will receive a wound from his weak and intemperate conduct.

According to the general principles of Right and Wrong, the criminality of injustice is equal, whether we are guilty of it to those we know, to our friends and relations, or towards strangers, and persons with whom we are connected by no nearer ties than the common concerns and necessities of life. But when kind offices, tender affection, and what may be called a pure instinctive fondness, are thrown into the balance, and give a particular direction to the tenor of these general principles; the man who sins against them, and, by being his own enemy, involves those who are nearest and dearest to him in his calamity,—to common injustice adds the deepest ingratitude, and the most obdurate insensibility.

This

This Nobleman entered upon life with every promising expectation which rank, fortune, and abilities could give. His father, by an œconomy the most singular that was ever practised \*, had left him a very noble

\* This Nobleman was, perhaps, as singular an example of extravagance, œconomy, and resolution, as has been known. After having, by refinements in luxury and extravagance which would have afforded matter for wonder even in this age, reduced himself to the situation of resigning his estate into the hands of trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, he retired at once from the magnificence of ———, with an annuity not exceeding fifteen hundred pounds *per ann.* to a small house by the side of his park, where he lived in a very private manner, to all appearance with as much satisfaction as he had ever enjoyed amidst his former magnificence; and managed his annuity with so much care as to be able, on a particular emergency, a few years afterwards, to advance ten thousand pounds to his own trustees. In this situation he died, after having lived to see his estate in a great measure recovered from the load of his former extravagance.



estate: his guardian, Lord *Granville*, had taken uncommon pains to procure him the best instructors\*, and Nature had furnished him with an understanding answerable to their best endeavours. Nor did the labours of the Study give an higher polish to his mind, than an acquaintance with the World to his exterior manners: In short, on his first appearance in it, he was considered as one of the best informed, accomplished, and most pleasing young Noblemen that this Country

\* The celebrated and learned Doctor *Taylor*, known in the Literary World by the title of *Demosthenes Taylor*, was appointed his Tutor; and in the Preface to his *Elements of the Civil Law*, a work of great ability and labour, the Reader is informed, that it was composed for the instruction of his Noble Pupil.

could

could boast. But passions, which, when violent, nothing can resist, blasted this fair flower in the morning of its beauty. The love of gaming \*, and of wine, totally ab-

\* It might more properly have been called the Lust than the Love of Game, as the following anecdote will sufficiently prove.—In a former note it has been observed, that the late Lord did not live to see his estate entirely free from all incumbrances; and so great was the debt, that a long minority did not quite effect such a desirable event. When the present Nobleman came to the possession, there was still, comparatively speaking, an inconsiderable debt upon it, which some destined Woods, it was supposed, would greatly reduce. The axe was therefore laid to the root of the trees; and when they were disposed of, the Noble Lord undertook himself to be the bearer of the money, which was to a very great amount. When he arrived in Town, he went directly to the person who was appointed to receive it; but he being unluckily from home, his Lordship as unluckily went to a gaming-house, where he lost every guinea of it.

forbed

forbed his attention and faculties; and having absorbed his estate into the bargain, necessity, in some degree, restored him to himself; and he turned his thoughts towards the too necessary emoluments of political employments; and whatever they may be, he well deserves them, as he fills his post with care and ability. Indeed, if he had shewn the same attention and vigilance to his own affairs as he has done to mine, he might, at this time, have been one of the most respectable Characters in this Country, and have claimed a much higher respect from independance, than he will ever receive from the most exalted station. The Crown would then have discovered

vered a desire to do him honour, instead of its present anxiety to save him from distress.

Every vicious disposition is a misfortune; but when two or more evil propensities possess a man in an excessive degree, his ruin is inevitable. There are many examples of persons who have gamed without material injury; nor are there a few of those who have played with great success: but when it is joined to drunkenness, a vice which robs the mind of its rational powers, deprives it of making observations, or exercising skill, and takes away from the fair player the only security he has against fraud and imposition,

position,—the way to ruin is without an obstacle\*.

Notwithstanding the number of those persons of rank and eminence who are reduced to a dependance

\* Previous to this Nobleman's marriage with his present Lady, *George S—n* had made free with a very extravagant caricatura which Lady ——— had drawn of her; and seeing his Noble Friend some short time afterwards engaged at play, in a situation to have his pocket picked, thought it would be but friendly to reprobate him for his folly. Placing, therefore, the caricatura before him,—“There, *W—* —,” said the wit, “is God's vengeance against gaming and drunkenness.” The Peer, not seeing very clearly, conceived it to be the most perfect likeness of his dear, dear ———, received it with raptures, kissed it again and again, and carried it immediately to the Lady as the most perfect representation of her.—She, with her usual good sense, took no further notice of it; tho' I believe the drawing is in her Ladyship's possession at this moment.

upon



upon the Crown by indulging a passion for play, I declare, as an honest man, that I had rather have all of them engaged in the most independant violence of Opposition, than see their names on the Pension-list from such a cause.

Surely the many ruined families, broken hearts, and sudden deaths, which the love of cards has occasioned, require a law to restrain, and, if possible, to prevent, those excesses which are attended with such fatal consequences. — When tranquil times arrive, public Virtue may have leisure to consider the means of effecting such an excellent and beneficial purpose.

The

The impossibility of giving a due attention to the correction of vicious and immoral manners, is not the least of those calamities which ever attend upon public disputes and national commotions.

---

L— E— —.

**T**HIS noble Lord possesses a considerable share of *Fore-castle* wit, and is greatly indebted to the rotten part of the constitution.

L—

L— F— —.

DITTO, —the wit excepted.

*Quære.* — If the — — — Bo-  
roughs were to be annihilated, would  
not these men stand a chance of losing  
their places\* ?

M— —

\* The place which this Nobleman occu-  
pies is well known, and the manner in which  
it was obtained will afford a true picture of  
that power which, in corrupt times, attends  
upon p — — — — — y influence ; and, if  
such a subject were admissible upon the Stage,  
might be worked up into a very laughable  
scene.—It was as follows :

Upon a vacancy of the Yeomen of  
the Guards by death, this Nobleman ap-  
plied to Mr. H— — P— — m, the then  
Minister, to be appointed to it ; and  
something very like the following singular  
conversation, to which I have given a collo-  
quial form, is said to have taken place upon  
the occasion.

L—

M— — of L<sup>oth</sup>ian—.

**I** Do not know that a distinction is usually made, though I think there is very essential difference between

L— F— —. Upon the information I have just received of the death of — —, I am come, Mr. P— —, to ask for the Yeomen of the Guard.

Mr. P— —. Indeed, my Lord, it gives me the greatest concern that I should be obliged to deny you any thing,—but upon my word it is already promised to Lord A— —. In any thing else, your Lordship may command my very best services.

L— F— —. To be candid with you, Mr. P— —, and to come to the point at once, I must acquaint you, that I have long set my heart upon this post, and you very well know that in my family, and by my influence, you have seven good p——y Friends. There are seven of us, Mr. P— —.

Mr.

tween a fop and a coxcomb.—The former title seems to denote a character

Mr. P— —. I am truly sensible, my Lord, of your powerful and numerous connections; I am also equally sensible how much Government is indebted to you for a very firm, continued, and most respectable support. Yet what can be done?—A promise is gone forth, and cannot be recalled.

L— F— —. Mr. P— —, there are *seven* of us.

Mr. P— —. If an absolute promise had not been given, matters might have been accommodated to your Lordship's wish; and nothing, I am sure, could equal the satisfaction I should have had in shewing a most ready compliance with your Lordship's request.

L— F— —. There are *seven* of us.

Mr. P— —. It is, really, a most unfortunate business! If you had done me the favour to have written to me as soon as you had notice of the vacancy, I might have been prepared to put aside the proposal which my brother, the Duke of N— — —, made



rafter which sacrifices every thing  
to external show and appearance;  
while

made to me in favour of Lord A— —,  
when the vacant place was absolutely given  
to him.

L— F— —. There are *seven* of us.

Mr. P— —. I trust your Lordship,  
who is known to have so juſt and ſo nice a  
ſenſe of honour, would never urge me to  
violate a ſacred engagement, which muſt not  
only injure me as a Miniſter, but as a Man;  
and throw an equal diſgrace upon my poli-  
tical and moral character.

L— F— —. There are *ſeven* of us.

Mr. P— —. Permit me, my Lord, ſe-  
riouſly to point out to your Lordſhip, in  
what an unreſpectable light, to ſay no worſe,  
I muſt appear to the Noble Lord to whom  
this poſt has been promiſed, ſhould I forfeit  
my word to him in your favour. I hope,  
nay, I am ſure, Lord F— — is more  
my friend than to be inſtrumental in placing  
me in ſo diſtreſſing a predicament.

L— F— —. Mr. P— —, there are *ſeven*  
of us.

Mr. P— —. Indeed, my Lord, I can-  
not expreſs my concern upon this occa-  
ſion,

while the same attachments in the  
latter are ever made subservient to  
the

sion. Is there no possibility of obliging you in some other shape? Only do me the favour to name any other object of your Lordship's wishes, and the whole power of Administration shall be united to obtain it for you.—Surely, there are posts at Court equally worthy your Lordship's ambition with that which is the object of your present solicitation.—Perhaps, my Lord, the profits of the place would be equally satisfactory, if it was disburdened of the trouble of attendance. If this should be the case, an equivalent to the income of it is at your Lordship's command; I will venture to pronounce that such a desire of Lord F— —'s will be immediately gratified.

L— F— —. Mr. P— —, I came to solicit for the Yeomen of the Guard, and not for a pension;—I again repeat, that there are *seven* of us.

Mr. P— —. I hope you will reflect a moment upon the disgrace which is thrown upon his Majesty's Servants, and the general proceedings of Government, by the manner  
in

the important designs of life. The first is a formal fool, whose love of his

in which your Lordship has thought proper to urge your request. If such a conversation as this should get abroad into the world, the dignity of the chief Officers of the State would be lowered in the opinion of the whole Kingdom, and they themselves would never be able to appear, without being insulted by the cry and hooting of the mob. Besides, my Lord, if I were to comply with your request at this time, and the manner in which my consent was forced from me should be known,---the enemies of Administration would have every reason for exultation, and it would be reasonably supposed, that the Minister was so weak, as to be really alarmed at the revolt of half a dozen votes in the House of ---.

L— F— —. I have but one argument, Mr. P— —; there are *several* of us.

Mr. P— —. My Lord F— —, you came here to ask a kindness of me; do permit me, on the contrary, to beg and supplicate you to withdraw your present request, and

his person, &c. is a serious passion, and the business of adorning it a serious business. You wound his honour, if you attack his dress;—a

and receive the faithful promise of my best service on any and every future occasion.— At present it is impossible to comply with your Lordship's wishes;—with real concern, I declare it to be impossible: and I am disposed to flatter myself, that when your Lordship has reflected coolly upon the matter, you will not blame me for adhering to my engagement to Lord A— —, which I should most assuredly have kept inviolable, if it had been made to your Lordship.

L— F— —. Well, Mr. P— —, since there appears to be an impossibility of obtaining my request, I must acquiesce;—but remember, Sir, I again repeat to you, that by G—d *there are SEVEN of us.*

Here the conversation ended;—but, in spite of promises, disgrace, and impossibilities, his Lordship's argument prevailed.— He was appointed to the post, and continues to enjoy it to this hour.

joke upon his apparel is more seriously considered than a sarcasm upon his understanding;---and a doubt of his taste in the important article of self-decoration, is more offensive than a suspicion of his virtue or integrity. The other possesses the same propensities, but indulges them with a less marked attention. He does not scent himself less, and may be equally minute in observing the fashion: but this disposition arises from his fancy, and not from his mind;---it is the amusement, not the business of his life; and, whenever it materially interferes with the latter, is thrown aside without ceremony and without regret:—In short, though they both possess similar passions for external appearance



ance and personal decoration, they are very different Characters.— It is a serious object with the one;--- it is only a favourite toy with the other.

In the generality of professions, this disposition, even in the most favourable idea of it, is not admissible. It is wholly inconsistent with the character of a Clergyman; and the uniform, clerical habit which the Canonical Laws have established, deprives them of the least excuse in aiming at any thing beyond the neatness of dress. It is not only a violation of decency, but an instance of the greatest weakness, for a person in holy orders to play the fop, as, after all the taylor and the hair-

dresser can do for him, he must inevitably fall so very short of any thing like a fashionable Beau,---that he becomes even more ridiculous than the fools he imitates. There is something also in the gravity of the Physical and Law professions, which does not become the tinsel appearance of modern fashion. But, in the Military line, though I would not encourage it even there, a dash of the coxcomical spirit may be admissible :---for I am rather disposed to think, that in active, lively characters, this disposition to take the lead in personal appearance, is nothing worse than a perverted or idle spirit of emulation, which, when proper objects call it forth, is ever ready to aid the sense of honour

nour, and quicken the ardor of the foldier.

It is univerfally known and acknowledged, that no people are more attached to the practice of what are called effeminate attentions to their perfonal appearance, or mingle fo much refinement with it, as the French Nation; nor are there to be found, in any country, better qualified or more gallant Officers than thofe which ferve in the armies of France. When honour calls,---the *Petit-Maitres* of *Paris* leave, at a moment's warning, their wardrobes and their toilets, their luxuries and their magnificence, and enter into all the duties of the camp with the fame ardor that urged them in  
the

the career of fashion.---The objects are different, the spirit is the same : Nor have I the least doubt, but the noble Lord whose name is now before me, would attack an enemy with as much zeal and intrepidity as any Officer in the service; tho' his leisure hours may sometimes be employed in the minutia and fiddle-faddle of a dressing-room.

A proper medium should be observed in every thing;---but I cannot think that rude and unpolished manners are, by any means, necessary to prove the courage of a naval or military commander.

D— of B— —.

**T**HIS was by no means an amiable, yet I am very much disposed to think him an honest man. He was haughty, imperious, and insolent, in his general demeanour\*,---hasty in forming his resolutions, and generally injudicious in the execution of them. He posses-

\* It is well known that he sacrificed every thing but his money to this spirit. It was relative to some Act of Parliament, and, if I mistake not, it was that which was afterwards passed for making the *New Road*, which he opposed with all his power, and solicited the votes of his friends in both Houses to aid his opposition. To the Peers he condescended to send his requests in his own name;—but the attendance of the poor Commons was desired in his behalf by cards in the name of his Steward, *Mr. Butcher*.—I need not add, that the Bill passed in spite of him.

fed



fed very exalted ideas of his rank, and no very humble ones of his abilities. He really thought himself capable of governing this country; and because his parasites and dependants, who knew his temper, crouched beneath his authority, submitted to his tyranny, and pretended to admire his wisdom,---he expected to find the same compliance every where, even in the councils of his Sovereign. Nevertheless, I declare it as my opinion, that he was an honest man, and, however rash or mistaken he might be, that he acted from some kind of principle. And I found this opinion, which, I believe, is by no means a general one, upon the following reasons.

The

The great object of this Nobleman's life was popularity;---and he never obtained it for an hour:---nay, on the contrary, he was pursued by the hiss of popular odium throughout his life; and, oftentimes, to the very great hazard of it. He was, more than once, dangerously assaulted in the streets of London,---his house was threatened with a total demolition,---and in Devonshire the sacred wall of a Church, and the holy protection of a Bishop, could scarce preserve him from the fury of the populace\*.

In

\* It was in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, where the sacred character and venerable influence of the late Prelate of that diocese could, with difficulty, protect him from the  
rage

In a Government like this, and among a people so changeful and capricious as the English Nation, it is a difficult matter to maintain popularity for any length of time, and impossible to preserve it thro' life; at the same time that it is the easiest thing imaginable, especially for a person of the D— of B— —'s rank and fortune, to be the occasional object of it. Particular acts of splendid generosity will acquire a certain degree of public good opinion; the supporting any patriotic measure will beget the same favour, or the forming an union

rage of the People.—At *Plymouth*, also, he had a few days before been dangerously insulted. Yet he was Lord-Lieutenant of the County, and in the possession of one of the largest estates in it.

with

with the favourite of the day will be a certain source of temporary popularity. These methods of insuring to himself some degree of public regard were in the continual choice of this Nobleman, and he never adopted one of them: nay, by a strange perverseness of temper, principles, or circumstances, he was ever in opposition to popular favour, though it was the wish of his heart; and, enraged by disappointment, he exerted all the force of his pride to defy popular malice, though there never was a moment of his life when an insulting expression from the meanest plebeian would not have cut him to the soul\*.

To

\* I was myself a witness of his sensibility upon such an occasion.—It was, I believe,  
about

To a great man fond of popularity, and whose ears would tingle with delight at the huzzas of a mob, the favour of the City is absolutely essential; and this Noble

about two years after the conclusion of the peace, that, in consequence of some token of respect shewn him by the King of France, (it was said at the time to be a voluntary present which that Monarch made him of his portrait,) that his Grace thought a visit to *Fontainebleau* was necessary to mark his respect and gratitude.—And as he was getting into the boat at *Brightelmstone*, to convey him to the Packet, among many other marks of disapprobation from the croud on the beach, one man in particular cried out, “D—n him, “it is not the first time he has turned his back “upon *Old England*.” I was so near his Grace as to mark the poignant anguish which his countenance betrayed at this rude salutation;—and I have been informed, that it was greatly heightened on his arrival at *Dieppe*,—by the contrasted honours which the inhabitants of that town lavished upon him.——He was hissed from his native shores as a t——r, and received on those of France as a deliverer.

Duke



Duke contrived to confirm their hatred of him, by the most ill-judged, rash, and unconstitutional Motion in the House of ——— against the Corporation of London, that pride, folly, and passion ever suggested; and it was with no little difficulty that the cool, legal, demonstrative eloquence of Lord Mansfield could convince his Grace of the impropriety of the measure, and induce him to withdraw his Motion †. And all this hasty zeal  
was

† The violent anger of the Duke of B—— against the Corporation of London, arose from their opinion being opposite to that of the House of Peers, relative to the conduct of the Sheriffs in burning *Number Forty-five* of the celebrated paper called the *North Briton*. I well remember that this business was very much misunderstood at the time; the zeal of opposing parties, which was so strong at that

was exercised in support, and for the honour of a person whom he afterwards

that period, rendered it a matter of great difficulty to attain the reality of any public measure. It may not be improper, therefore, to state a plain and impartial account of this transaction.

In executing the sentence of burning the *North Briton* by the hands of the common hangman at the Royal Exchange, the Sheriffs of London were supposed by Administration to have acted with such uncommon resolution in doing their duty, that they were honoured with the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

A motion to the same effect was also made in the Common Council of *London*, when the numbers on a division appearing to be equal, *William Bridgen*, Esq; then Lord Mayor, gave his casting vote in the negative; and assigned the following reasons for his conduct:

He declared, That, from the most minute and diligent enquiry, and from what he himself saw, it did not appear to him, that there was the least design of doing mischief to any one; and that the interruptions arose rather from the playfulness of the Mob, than any dis-

wards insulted, reviled, and betrayed,—and whose friendship, together

disposition to oppose the execution of the laws. The riot of the people, his Lordship observed, was no more than is usual on such occasions, when there seldom fails to be some sort of contest between the crowd and the constables.—That it was late before the officers arrived; and that, in the mean time, the Mob had got some of the faggots which were prepared to burn the seditious Paper; these were hurled to and fro, to all appearance as a matter of diversion; and one of them fell unfortunately with considerable force against the front glass of Mr. Sheriff *Harley's* chariot, which it shattered to pieces. This gave the first alarm;—the Sheriffs retired into the Mansion-house, and a man was taken up, and brought there for examination, as a person concerned in the riot. This man appeared to be a mere idle spectator; but his Lordship informed the Court, that, in order to try the temper of the Mob, he ordered one of his own servants to be dressed in the cloaths of the supposed offender, and conveyed to the Poultry-Compter; so that if a rescue should be effected, the prisoner would be still in custody, and the real disposition of the people discovered. However, every thing was peaceable, the course of justice was not interrupted,  
nor

with his political connections at a

nor did any insult accompany the commitment; whereupon the prisoner was discharged. What followed in the actual burning of the seditious Paper, the Lord Mayor declared, according to the best information, arose from circumstances equally foreign to any illegal or violent designs. For these reasons, his Lordship concluded with declaring, that, with the greatest respect for the Sheriffs, and a firm belief that they would have done their duty in spite of any danger, he should put his negative upon giving the thanks of the City upon a matter that was not sufficiently important for a public and solemn acknowledgment, which ought only to follow the most eminent exertions of duty.

For this refusal, the Duke of B—— moved the —— of ——, that the Corporation of *London* should be ordered to attend at the Bar to answer for their conduct, while the D—— of R——, who seconded the Motion, talked of petitioning his —— to deprive the City of its charter, &c. &c. However, Lord M——, with great coolness and good sense, explained the matter to the satisfaction of the ——, and at length prevailed upon the noble Dukes to give up a Motion, which could not be justified according to the most rigid principles of Reason, Law, or Liberty.

future

future period, he most humbly entreated\*.

From hence I conclude, that, however unsteady and wavering his principles might be, he always acted according to their successive influence, or he never would have been so very unsuccessful in acquiring the grand object of his life. Popularity is a coy mistress, and though, when obtained, she is sometimes most lavish of her affections, she must be fondly courted to be won. She flies from

\* This alludes, I suppose, to the Meeting which he solicited, and with great difficulty obtained, of Lord *B*——, at the late Lord *E*———'s, where he was treated by the *Scot* with the most consummate indignity, and the most tranquil indifference.



the Bully, and dies away at the presence of a Tyrant; and it was in these Characters which the D— of B— — endeavoured to gain her favour. He thought that his name, for it had been her favourite theme till it descended to him, would awe her into compliance, and that his power would force her to yield to his wishes; but she resists Compulsion, nor can Strength command her. As for his riches, with which he might, I believe, have gained her temporary favour,—for Modern Popularity, I fear, is somewhat disposed to be mercenary,—he never made her an offer of any part of them; and every other method he took to gain her good-will served only to disgust

disgust her more and more against him; so that at length he became one of the most unpopular Characters in the British Dominions. She had loved his Ancestors, and prepared a fair and verdant wreath of honour for his Son; but Death *Margaret* snatched it from his brow, and *Junstock* placed it on his Tomb.

It may be, without doubt, objected to these Observations, and with some degree of plausibility, that what I have termed Honesty in this Nobleman's character was an haughty, stubborn, perverse temper, that, troubled with continual gusts of passion, and encouraged by the submissive herd around him, could

never possess itself in a sufficient degree of calmness and composure, to form any noble plan of action, or yield to the slow operations of his languid virtue. It cannot be supposed that I am partial to a man, whose personal treatment of me was not only rude, but ignominious\*. Nevertheless, I do declare it as my firm belief, that he ever acted upon some principles which he thought right at the time; and that so far at least he was an honest man, in not

\* In the affair of Mr. M— — —ie's dismissal from the Office of Secretary of State for *Scotland*, he compelled the — to an absolute breach of his word, and made that the condition upon which he and his friends would engage in his service. The circumstances of this unparalleled haughtiness and submission are too well known to justify any particular relation of it.

facri-

sacrificing his opinions to gratify his wishes. I do not look into his motives, they may be false; I do not examine his principles, they may have been erroneous; but I declare it to be my firm opinion, that, right or wrong, he always acted under their operations; and, in an age when self-interest is such a moving cause of human action, I cannot help considering with some degree of respect a disinterested adherence even to erroneous principles.

~~Lord~~ Lyttelton\*.

“An honest Man’s the noblest work of God.”

**T**HIS is one of the finest thoughts that ever proceeded from the mind of its Author, and could never have been better applied than to the excellent Nobleman whose character suggested it to me. He was an ornament to his rank, his country, and his nature, and will be remembered while any knowledge of the times wherein he lived remains; and till the Works of his own pen

\* It is almost unnecessary, I believe, to observe, that the Character here alluded to must be the late Lord of this title. The Reader will immediately discover, that it cannot belong to his Son. However, it may prevent some trifling confusion, as the latter is mentioned at the concluding part of this Volume.

and



and of cotemporary Writers are forgotten. While the greater part, at least, of the modern Peerage will only be known to have existed in the Pedigrees of their Family, and the flattering falsehoods of their Epitaphs;—this Man's extensive learning, indefatigable industry, fine taste, polished talents, and excellent heart, will continue to delight and instruct the World, while any taste for Letters, or any sense of Virtue, remains in it.

As an Author, he did great honour to his country. His History of *Henry* the Second is a very eminent Work, and well deserves the praises which have been bestowed upon it by every person of judgment

ment and understanding. I have only to wish, as every thing which relates to such an early period is rather a matter of curiosity than of use, that he had employed his excellent talents, and exercised his impartial judgment in the History of some later period, whose events and circumstances would be more generally understood, more eagerly examined, and more particularly applicable to the times wherein we live.

He was universally acknowledged to be a well-informed constitutional Politician, and never failed, whenever he delivered his public sentiments, to throw a great light upon his subject, and to give very general

ral satisfaction to his hearers. He had, at a very early period of life, taken great pains to be fully informed of the history and constitution of his Country; nor did he wholly give up the study of its welfare and concerns to the time of his death. Indeed, he was a treasure of historical knowledge, and, tho' by no means calculated to meddle with finance,—upon any constitutional points, his opinion merited that attention which it so frequently received.

In his character as a Man, he was superior to every other. His actions were governed by the purest principles; for they were drawn from the purest source,—from the inspired records of the Gospel.—  
Tho'

Tho' he possessed a great warmth of disposition, and all the means of indulging it, his youth was not marked with any disgraceful follies ; and, as well from his conduct as his abilities, he became, at a very early period, a very distinguished character. —He was a dutiful son, a tender husband, an affectionate parent: in short, to sum up the whole of his character, he was a Christian ; and, amidst the many affecting disappointments of his life, he exerted that patience, and preserved that gentleness of disposition which adorns the life, and is ever to be found in the heart of a sincere professor of Christianity.

By some he has been accused of  
being

being superstitious. — Indeed, it would be very surprising, if, in such an infidel age as this, a person of his high rank, not only professing Religion, but defending it with his pen, should escape such an accusation. — A being, like Man, continually agitated by hopes and fears, will, in the varying operations of these passions, receive impressions from almost every object around him; — so that the influence of superstition over the human mind and actions is, in some degree or other, of a very universal extent. — The Religion of the wisest among the antient Nations was supported by superstitious observations; and, in far a more enlightened age, the common events of nature, and ordinary



nary accidents of life, have had their effect upon the actions of men who have been dignified by the title of Heroes.

To say the truth, Lord L— — — certainly possessed those virtues whose excesses are the most common source of religious superstition : so that if his character had been, in some degree, tinctured with this weakness, for in him it could be no more, it must be imputed to that fallibility which invests every human character. But, after all, happy and honourable will they be whose minds are sullied by no greater weakness, and who can equal the virtue, the innocence, and the purity of the late Lord L— — —.

B— —

B— — of H— — —.

**I** Take this Man, abilities excepted, to bear a most striking similitude, both in mind and manners, as well as personal appearance, to the family from whence he is descended. He is a very *Stuart*, and, as I am credibly informed, acts in the same manner, in the superintendence of his diocese, as the *Stuarts* did in the government of a Kingdom\*.

Fond

\* The clerico-political intrigues of the principal persons concerned in the management and direction of this D—— would form a volume: But I shall only observe at present, that, as the presiding personage is said to bear a great similitude in manners, temper, &c. to his Royal Ancestors, his Levees and private consultations form an humble, but very faithful epitome of the Courts of the *Stuart*

VOL. II.

H

Family.

Fond of ostention, impatient of advice, enamoured of power, attached to form, easily provoked, anxious to revenge, never known to forgive, the dupe of flatterers, fickle in his regards, delighted with public as well as private amusements,

Family. The disposition to favouritism, among other similar propensities, could never have been greater in the Monarch than in the Prelate. I must own, that it has occasioned me a very sensible mortification, when I have seen men of the clerical profession fawning to a B— —'s butler, and endeavouring, by the most humble respect, as well as, perhaps, more solid tokens of regard, to purchase the interest he was known to possess with his Lord, and which not unfrequently could command the best preferments he had to bestow. This Man is since dead, and left behind him a very considerable fortune, wrung from the aspiring, and ostentimes necessitous Clergy, who came to the weekly parade of a public day, or sought the more solid benefits of Episcopal favour.

and

and inattentive to the spiritual business and concerns of his profession,—he governs his ——— with all the forms of a Court, the fickleness of a Woman, and the caprice of a Tyrant. I am assured, that he has never been seen in the Pulpit of his Cathedral \*, though he has occasionally lolled in the E——l seat for upwards of thirty years; and that all his learning, which, however, is very considerable, consists in the knowledge of Title-pages, the variety and variations of different editions of the same Book, the Biographical History of Printers ;

\* Nor in any other, except, on the anniversary of his Ancestor's Martyrdom, he once whispered a discourse in *Westminster Abbey* before the Peers of the Realm.

in short, the lumber of the mere Library Antiquarian\*.

It

\* It would not be believed, if I were to assert, that the most ready person at the price of a book in the Kingdom, is a Bishop. But this is the real fact; and Mr. *P*— and Mr. *R*—, both very eminent Booksellers, will vouch for the truth of it. The former is said to profit very much by his Lordship's sagacity; and the latter had very near been an unfortunate dupe to it. The anecdote is curious, and is as follows:

It is well known, that in the Catalogue of Books for sale with the prices affixed, it is a common practice to mark certain well-known Authors at something lower than the current value, by way of decoying the purchaser. Mr. *R*—, as I am well informed, had published one of these Catalogues, and, to his great surprize, received an order from the *B*— of *H*— for almost every undervalued article in it. He was, without doubt, nettled and disappointed at such an advantage being taken; but as the books were fairly purchased, and paid for according to his own valuation, Mr. *R*— had no remedy.— However, some time afterwards, being in a brother Bookseller's shop of eminence, he thought



It is singular, that Mrs. *Eleanor Gwynn*, commonly called *Nell Gwynn*, before her elevation to the favour of *Charles* the Second, should be employed in the lowest occupations in the City of *H— — —*, of which diocese her descendant is now the *B— —*. There is something in this event, which may prove the source of mor-

thought he saw upon the shelves the greater part of the *B— —* of *H— — —*'s purchase; and as something more than curiosity was concerned in the enquiry, he pursued it, and soon discovered who had been the broker upon the occasion. Whereupon he informed the parties, that, if his Books were not immediately returned to him, he would most certainly publish the whole transaction in the daily Papers, and expose to the World the clandestine partnership between the *R— —* *R— —*d the *B— —* of *H— — —* and *P—*, Booksellers and Chapmen. The menace had its effect. Meanness and cowardice always go together; and the Books were immediately returned to their place in Mr. *R— —*'s Catalogue.

tification to a weak mind. Indeed, it is not every trull who becomes the Ancestor of Dukes, Lords, and Bishops. However, this Right Honourable and Right Reverend Prelate inherits none of that agreeable vivacity for which she was so remarkable, and which is said to have given her so great an ascendant over her Royal Paramour.

When I began these Remarks on the Character of a B— —, I really did not foresee, that, by a natural concatenation of events, it would end with Observations upon an Harlot: but so it is; and I feel uncommon concern, that, whenever I consider Episcopal Characters, I am by some means or other so immediately  
led

led into the region of Temporalities. Surely, a truly pious, Christian Bishop is one of the most respectable Characters in a Christian Country; and the good that would result from a sincere Evangelical discharge of his duty, would be as diffusive as his doctrines, his example, or, in some degree, as his name.—The Bishop of *Marseilles* will never be forgotten, nor cease to be revered, while any zeal for Christianity remains in the World. At a distant period, and in a foreign Country, the history of his pastoral care and conduct never fails to call forth the most sincere applause from every mind possessed of sensibility and virtue\*.

\* This was a most excellent and extraordinary Prelate, who, during the plague at *Marseilles*,  
H 4

D—— of Bridgewater

**W**HILE every pigmy Orator, or more pigmy Politician, who delivers a trifling oration once a month in Parliament, becomes a subject of conversation, and, as party prevails, is exalted by praise, or lessened by censure; a person of the first rank and fortune, whose time is passed in works of the greatest domestic magnitude, which will lead to the higher aggrandizement of his family, and the certain immortality of his name, is seldom if ever mentioned. He seems a ne-

*seilles*, did not neglect, amid the horrors and dangers of that calamity, to perform all the functions of his episcopal office with a zeal and courage truly Apostolic.

gative

gative Character in the Catalogue of 'Nobles ;' and the reputation of those stupendous works which will give him celebrity in future Ages, scarce extends beyond the course of their own streams. The Traveller of the Summer speaks of him ; but in the busy scene of Winter, he and his designs are forgotten ; they yield to the politics and pleasures of the day ; the blaze of Patriotism presents a more inspiring object to the Politician ; and the scheme of erecting another Theatre is far more interesting to the Man of Pleasure, than all those magnificent undertakings which lessen the toil of the labourer, exonerate internal commerce of its burdens, and open a thousand inlets to the real benefit and comfort of Society.

The



The Duke of B— — —, in the prosecution of his stupendous works, does not appear to be governed by the sole views of gain ; as, from his amazing perseverance in the progress of his designs, and the great extent of them, he cannot hope, if he lives to see their completion, to enjoy, for any length of time, the benefits arising from them. I doubt not but with views of profit he mingles the desires of public utility and posthumous fame ; and there is every reason to suppose, that these three great objects will be attained by his endeavours. The person who, by his example, directs the attention of his Country to improve and, in some degree, to constitute its internal navigation, deserves the highest marks

marks of its gratitude. A statue should be erected to such a Man; though his own Works will be his noblest and most lasting monument\*.

The

\* It very seldom happens, that any great scheme of public utility can be carried into execution, without being attended with private inconvenience. *Publica salus* is, generally speaking, *privata injuria*; but this is a subject for pity, and not for argument. I have only to observe, that the Duke of *Bridgewater's* great and most useful undertaking was by no means an exception to this general rule, which, by bringing coals to *Manchester* at a much cheaper rate than had been usual, was very injurious to the proprietors of the Collieries from whence the town had been supplied with that essential commodity. It may be supposed, that the out-cry of these people, some of whom might depend for support upon the profits of their mines, was very great; and though it may in some degree be diminished from the very general advantages which result from the new navigation, it will probably continue for some time

The origin, progress, and benefits of the navigation undertaken, carried on, and in some degree compleated by his Grace, including the new

time to occasion much ill-will to the noble proprietor of it.

The Act of Parliament to enable his Grace to undertake his great design met with no little opposition; and one of the great arguments against it was, the acknowledged injury which it would produce to many private individuals. I do not recollect how Mr. *Rigby* voted upon the question in the House of — —, though I well remember a specimen of his wit upon the occasion, which, from the quintessence of it, ought not to be forgotten.—At an entertainment which he made at this time for the Duke of *Bridge-water*, and many other persons of distinction, he contrived to have a representation of his Grace, *in the desert*, surrounded with the poor injured widows and orphans of *Manchester* upon their knees, in the act of presenting a petition to him, to lay aside a scheme which must involve them in ruin. I remember this was then thought to be a good joke; but there is a time when jokes, like other things, may lose their value.

and

and extraordinary exertion of the mechanic Art which it occasioned, the boldness of design, the difficulty of exertion, the obstacles which were surmounted, and the new paths which Genius has explored, ending in the success of the whole, forms a fine subject for the description of the Poet and the narrative of the Historian. In a commercial country, it would give to the feelings of the reader a particular animation, and, tho' described by the impartial pen of Truth, create an higher admiration in him than in the person who beholds it. — This may be said to be no uncommon case; nevertheless, as it relates to the particular subject before me, this circumstance reflects the greatest honour on the

the Genius which has directed its operations.

By every account which I have heard or read of the *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* navigations, from the drawings and models of the different machines used in carrying them on, which I have seen, and the whole progress of this stupendous undertaking, of which I have been well informed, I have observed a simplicity of design and a certainty of execution which astonished me.—

To perforate a mountain, and to steer a laden vessel, as it were, thro' the centre of the earth, is an idea of great magnitude; and yet, in the formation of the subterranean channel, the operations may be conducted  
with



with such skill, as to lessen the appearance of any enormous difficulty to the spectator;---and also, in its state of perfection, the unobstructed passage will diminish the ideas of grandeur which accompany either a written or oral narration.

It is not every mind that possesses sufficient sagacity to discover the merit which belongs to simplicity of execution,---though, perhaps, in the great efforts of human genius it is almost the one thing needful. To arrive at the best ends by the most ready means is its great object;---but as the most ready means are the least laborious, the most regular, and consequently the least attractive, common observers, who love parade in every thing, and  
only

only consider the operations of the moment, cannot discover their latent progress,---or look forwards to their future effects. The greater part of mankind would express much more surprize at the unwieldy, complex Machine at *Marli*, which raises occasional water for the gardens of *Versailles*, than at the simple operations of the machine at *Chelsea*, which, without any very great apparent effort, supplies such a large part of London with continual streams. Bustle, parade, and noise, however they may be employed, will ever have their effect upon the multitude.

It has been said, that he who has occasioned two blades of corn to grow where only one grew before, deserves

deserves very highly of the State wherein he lives. This is one of those self-evident principles to which an universal assent is given. I shall also add, that he who saves or lightens the labour of individuals by his own useful inventions, or directs the ingenuity of others to them, or, by any means, eases the commercial difficulties of his country,—merits the best rewards it has to bestow\*.

\* This may be a very wise and political Maxim in certain cases, though by no means of general application in a country that abounds with people. — Saw-mills, for example, are allowed in *Holland*, but should not be encouraged here. Such works or machines as have been invented to lessen the number of hands in destructive employments and noxious manufactures, deserve a national remuneration. Several of this kind have been produced by that extraordinary  
Genius,

L— C Camden.

**T**HIS is, certainly, a great man ; and if he had not discovered a greater regard to the Earl of C—— than myself,—he might, at this time, have presided in the Court of C——, to his own honour, the satisfaction of the nation, and with the approbation of his Sovereign.

There is not a man in this country who might have secured the rewards and honours of it with more certainty than himself : and if he had

Genius, Mr. *Brindley*, who was brought forth to the service and honour of his Country by the discernment, protection, and encouragement of the DUKE of BRIDGEWATER.

trusted

trusted to his own abilities, and not paid such an implicit obedience to those of his friend, he would have secured far greater advantages to himself and his family than he has hitherto done. I am disposed to think that he is an honest man, and yet I cannot help suspecting that a party spirit, or rather a partial spirit of submission to Lord C— —'s imposing talents has, in a great measure, directed, and still continues to influence his public conduct.

The rising and rebellious flame of America was first fanned, afterwards blown into fury, and has since been nourished by the forward support of them both. Their fine-spun and popular arguments in favour of the



disobedient Colonies, with their particular and continued opposition to Administration, on that score, have greatly distressed their Country.----- This is a degree of consequence and importance which some of my best friends will not allow them to possess; but, in my conscience, I think they have it, such as it is, and have most fatally proved it. Nevertheless, I bear a respect to Lord C— —'s character, and would shew it whenever he shall give me a proper opportunity. When he quitted the seals, it gave me concern, for he was an excellent Judge; and the nation, as well as the profession, were of the same opinion \*.

From

\* I do not much wonder at the caution with which this circumstance is described;—  
it

From every description of him, he is truly amiable in private life; and it is known, by all who know him, that he fulfils the duties of his domestic station with propriety and respect ;---and whatever line of politics a man may pursue, though every step he takes in it should be adverse to the measures of my immediate servants, he will ever attract

it favours of contrition ;— for this Nobleman did not voluntarily quit his official station ; he was, on the contrary, obliged to quit it ; or, in other words, he was turned out ; and, as it has been generally believed, for an anti-ministerial vote which he gave in P———t ; though in an occasional debate upon the subject in the House of P———, when Lord C——— asserted and re-asserted the truth of it with uncommon spirit, it was as positively denied by Administration : whether it was one of those subjects which it would not have been prudent to have examined to the bottom, I know not,—but it went no further.

some degree of my esteem and respect, if he manifests the virtues of social life, and, when removed from the scene of public dispute, shines forth in the mild lustre of private excellence.

From the warmth of his heart, and the vigour of his abilities, his capacity to support his friends bears an equal proportion to the power of attacking his enemies, according to the common balance of the human passions. There is nothing of lukewarmness in the temper of this Nobleman; and he cannot engage in trifles without discovering the energy of his feelings, and the force of his understanding \*. There is something

\* This opinion is strongly confirmed by the very serious, active, and animated part which

thing very much to be desired in the good-will, and to be feared in the enmity of such a character.

In short, with all his zeal in favour of my r——ll——s subjects,

which his Lordship took, some few years ago, in the disputes between the Subscribers to the Upper and Lower Rooms at Bath.—He exerted himself with uncommon ardor in supporting the interests of the latter. To his general influence he added personal application. But he did not confine his zeal to serve the cause, to private Society; he constantly attended the public meetings, where he suggested the measures to be pursued with something of the same spirit and solemnity, which distinguishes his eloquence in debate, on the most important concerns of his Country.

Such a conduct may be considered by the dull, the formal, and the proud, as beneath the dignity of an eminent character.—But right and justice ought to be preserved even in the regions of Pleasure, nor can it degrade any abilities which may be exerted to support them.

jects, which I cannot forget ;—with his continued and unrelenting oppo-

This great man is also said to be particularly fond of amusing himself with the Fairy Works of Romantic Writers; and that *Clelia*, *Cassandra*, the *Arcadia*, and similar productions, have been very favourite amusements in his hours of relaxation. By the pedant and the phlegmatic, these may be denominated puerile and trifling. But, without entering into a defence of the old Writers of Romance, which are so superior in point of moral instruction as well as beauty and invention to modern Novels, I feel a great degree of admiration for those abilities which the barren, dry, and continued pursuit of law erudition cannot subdue into the dulness of professional insensibility, but still preserve a real feeling for the flowers of fancy and the works of genius. It must proceed from this lively, amiable, and unconquerable warmth of heart, that this great person could descend from the Bench, where he had appeared in the character of the profound Lawyer and the upright Judge, to lose official state and formality in the comforts of his family, the merriment of his children, and the social intercourse of his neighbours and his friends.

sition



sition to present measures, which, if it is founded upon sincere and upright intentions, I most sincerely regret; and though I believe he considers me as prejudiced against him,—it would afford me a very signal pleasure to see him among my confidential Counsellors of State;—and, in the sincerity of my heart, I wish the time may be near at hand when this desirable change may be satisfactorily effected.

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E—— B———.

**I** Have every reason to believe that he is an honest man.—  
The great disapprobation and universal surprize which accompanied his

his elevation to the high post he now enjoys, led me, I must own, to entertain suspicions relative to the fitness of his abilities for the important office of C———r. But attention, care, and good-sense, have stood in the stead of practice ;---and I now understand, to my very great satisfaction, that the Profession, as well as the Suitors in Chancery, are contented with his conduct and his decisions. I am myself perfectly satisfied with him ; he is by no means rapacious, and is very submissive. The difficulty of naming a successor, and the independence of a large private fortune might encourage presumption in the breasts of some men.——But Lord B—— is not presumptive,

L—

L— C— —.

**I**S it my Lord that is in Opposition,—or my Lady?—

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L— H— —.

**T**O behold the laurel flourish on a hoary head, is a venerable sight. It there defies the changes and chances of Time; for when Fate plucks it from the brow of the Hero, Fame plants it on his grave, and makes it blossom there.

In the History of British valour and British victory, this Nobleman will appear with unrivalled splendor.  
He

He possessed that sturdy virtue which defies danger, and that cool intrepidity which will ever lessen it. To these essential requisites of a Commander may be added, a complete knowledge of his profession; and where-ever he went, Victory accompanied him. The fleet which he commanded was sure of conquest, and *Britain* was at rest when he was appointed to defend her. He never fought in vain; and the greatest victories which have been obtained on the ocean, were gained by his prowess.

In return for accumulated glory, his Country has adorned him with her fairest honours, and beholds him in his declining years with admiration

tion and regret; an admiration that springs from the remembrance how he had conquered for her, and a regret from the reflection that Age has unnerved his arm, and he can conquer no more.

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B— — of P— — — —.

**W**HATEVER may be my own private opinions concerning the interference of Spiritual Characters in civil matters, I must submit to the constitution of my Country, which permits it: nevertheless, it is natural to expect consistency at least from those persons who should be most particularly careful of not being



being carried away by every wind of doctrine, whether religious or political.

Public inconsistency in a Christian B— —, though it may relate only to civil matters, will ever beget suspicion as to his spiritual character, and of course give occasion of scandal to Religion\*. If this spirit of change

\* The situation of an *English* Bishop renders complete consistency a very difficult matter. No man can serve two masters; and two such contrary professions as Religion and Politics can never be exercised by the same person, without great danger of inconsistency: they who interest themselves in the latter, I speak of the Clergy, must in some degree neglect the former. The business of Religion is to prepare men for a better world, by moderating and directing their desires in the pursuits of this; while the objects of political men, being confined almost entirely to time, cannot properly employ *their* zeal and activity,

change is a matter of disposition, it  
is highly imprudent to expose it;  
but

activity, whose professions direct them to the  
contemplations of Eternity.

In the late Lord *Lyttelton's Persian Letters*,  
the stranger who is supposed to write them  
describes the Bishops in the House of Lords  
as men who seemed to have no business there.  
As Christian Divines, the Parliament is not  
their place, that is, not the scene of their  
duty; and the political character which leads  
them there is a great bar to the exercise of  
their spiritual functions. To the lukewarm it  
affords an excuse for leaving the distant  
flock, to indulge in the crowded intercourse  
of the Capital; to the ambitious it becomes  
the ladder of promotion; and to the truly  
Christian Bishop, a stumbling-block of much  
offence.

I am very far from being an enemy to  
Episcopacy; on the contrary, I am a warm  
advocate for the Episcopal administration of  
religious matters, and only wish to see it wear  
the form and character of genuine Christiani-  
ty; but, even in its worst state, it is far supe-  
rior to the government of Presbyteries, which  
has ever proved the most intolerant and ty-  
rannical of any species of hierarchy. The  
Episcopal

but if it should originate in interest, and arise from political connections with changeful men, there will be great reason to believe, that the friendship of the World is preferred to that of Heaven: in both cases, therefore, Religion will suffer. Indeed, a Political Prelate, however virtuous or honest his designs may be, will ever prove a stumbling-block to the scrupulous Christian, and give to weak and interested men an example and an excuse to sacrifice religious duties to temporal interests.

Episcopal Establishment has ever been more disposed to lenity; and in the Roman Catholic Church, the Inquisition, which is a Presbytery, was introduced on the refusal of the Bishops to prosecute the tyrannical and cruel designs of those men who established it.

This

This Right Reverend Divine is a man of abilities, which he employs to help a cause that is against his Country. His rise in the World has been very rapid; nor should I have objected even to his further exaltation. Indeed, it was hinted to me, that it would be better to have him a silent A— — —p of Y—k than a talking B— —p of P— — —\*.

Oh!

\* In a very few years he rose, from an Usher at a public school, through a quick succession of prosperities and preferments, to his present eminence;—and it has been supposed by many, that a late vacant Archbishoprick would have gladly waited upon his application for it.—His amiable manners and elegant understanding were the primary causes of his good fortune; other circumstances, perhaps, may have aided the progress and present establishment of it.—In the political line, he is become stationary with the Duke of G— —, to whom, I believe, he

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stands

Oh! how I hate and detest to proceed with the Heads of Religion,  
with

stands indebted for the mitre.—In the language of the World, he has been a very fortunate man;—and, among other instances of his good fortune, he happened to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, when his Grace of G— solicited and was elected to the honour of the Chancellorship. This Nobleman was then the First Minister of State, and the spirit of bestowing the good things of this World was with him; his official Deputy, therefore, was soon invested with the episcopal dignity;—and, to the honour of the Prelate, he attends upon the fortunes of his patron, though *that spirit* has long been departed from him.

It never fails to be a real grief to me when I see any thing, in the world, which tends to the diminution of that respect for religion which is so necessary to the morals and the happiness of the people.—It is really a matter of melancholy reflection to behold the public teachers of religion desert the Altar for Mammon, and the Cross for pleasurable life. I am afraid that there are too many of this character at present in the world;—and I am compelled to think, that the following description,



with the Masters in *Israel*, upon these worldly principles; but when Prelates

tion, written some years ago by a person of real observation, may be applied to some who are now living.

There are of the Clergy, who, though solemnly engaged in the service of religion, dedicate themselves for venal and corrupt ends to that of Ministers or Factions; and, though educated under an entire ignorance of the world, aspire to interfere in the government of it, and consequently to disturb and disorder it; in which they fall short of their predecessors only by being invested with much less of that power and authority, which they employed indifferently either in supporting arbitrary power, or in exciting rebellion; in canonizing the vices of Tyrants, or in blackening the virtues of Patriots; in corrupting religion by superstition, or betraying it by libertinism, as either was thought best to serve the ends of policy, or flatter the follies of the great.

For my own part, I lament, that, from the indolence of the Country Gentlemen, and the attractions of the Capital, which shortens their provincial residence, it is become almost absolutely necessary that the Clergy should act in the Commission of the Peace.—

lates temporalize themselves by taking an active part in civil matters, they must be treated as if they only possessed a temporal capacity, and the miserable conduct which corrupt times have rendered necessary must be exercised towards them.

These things wound my heart; but what is to be done? The tide of human affairs will run on, and Monarchs themselves are borne along the stream.

It may be owing to my short-sightedness; but I see none of these things in the Gospel.

L— L— — —.

**I**N a Government like that of — — —, or at least in the present state of it, men of abilities must be called in and gratified, if possible, to induce them to support the measures of its Ministers; and though their private characters should be unworthy and disgraceful, they must be courted and encouraged, through the fear of their becoming powerful and unprincipled enemies.

A man who from his youth has never swerved from a base, vicious, mean, and wicked conduct, appears to common observation to be an improper person for an honest

Ministry to pay attention to ; such an alliance, in the general course of things, cannot do honour to any party of men ; nevertheless, when these bad qualities are united to considerable talents, it becomes a prudent and necessary step, by some advantageous proposal, to keep such a man on the side of Government : not that he can or is expected to do much good as a friend, but to be kept from doing ill as an enemy.

The quiet and undisturbed administration of public affairs is of the utmost consequence : whatever means reason and experience suggest, should be employed to attain such a desirable end. In these times, more particularly, when the arts of able  
men

men have such an effect upon the multitude ; and as, in the present exigencies of the State, the bellowing of the croud is attended with such unpleasing, and oftentimes very distressing effects, it is prudent in Administration to muzzle the barking hounds of Sedition, or turn their cry on the side of Government. If this is corruption, the state and nature of things make it indispensable, and will prove its justification.

*Of two evils to chuse the least,*  
is a wise maxim, and of universal application. Temporary or occasional corruption, if such a ministerial conduct as I have just describ-



ed deserves that appellation, is far better than anarchy and confusion. A flowery, animated, well-dressed speech, though it may not add one argument to justify or enforce the measures of Government, might, if employed in opposition to them, help to inflame the minds of those men; and there are too many such, who are affected, and oftentimes led to outrage, by sounding words and pompous declamation. At all events, if it is possible, make a good man your friend, and prevent a bad man from being your enemy. This is necessary to the peace and tranquility of private life, and may be equally applicable to the extensive

five administration of States and Kingdoms \*.

\* However intemperate this young Nobleman may have been in his pleasures;—whatever vices may have been justly laid to his charge; even though he should have refined upon common profligacy,—it is but just to acknowledge that his political conduct has done him honour. Indeed, on his first appearance in P———t, he seems to have played rather an artful part;—but having succeeded in what may fairly be supposed to have been his object,---the appointment to a lucrative sinecure,---he determined his future line of proceeding on uniform, just, and manly principles. The part he has since taken in public deliberations, has been marked with great good sense, much political knowledge, and great oratorical ability.---He has supported the measures of Government, without appearing to be the tool of it; and he has opposed the arguments of the Minority with the candor and spirit of an honest man.

E—

E—— of A— — —.

**I**T is a matter of the very first importance to appoint proper and highly qualified persons to superintend the education of an heir apparent to the Crown of a great Kingdom. They should not only be men of learning, honour, integrity, and resolution, but they should also possess a perfect knowledge of the world, with all the graces of person, and the highest polish of exterior manners.

This is a virtuous Nobleman: nevertheless, with great respect for his amiable character, there were reasons for making me apprehensive that the  
 laugh

laugh would have been against his appointment to the superintendence of the — of —, &c. and to say the truth, I rather felt myself relieved when his elder brother succeeded him.

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E— of H— —.

**I** Should imagine, that whenever a Nobleman has compleated the *Lieutenancy of Ireland*, he returns to *England* without the least envy to the King of it. Painful is the pre-eminence of royalty;—its honours are many,—its privileges are numerous, but the cares of it are more in  
num-

number than them both. Where shall a King find a Friend on whose bosom he can repose, and of whose fidelity he has no doubt? And if he should be blessed with such an inestimable Treasure ;—what envy and malice it occasions, and how great is the difficulty to preserve it ! The Public, who cannot endure the idea of a Favourite, will impute every miscarriage in Government, and every trifling arrangement in civil affairs, to his Councils ; so that, while private jealousy pursues his ruin in silence, the public voice is the public abettor of it.

To adopt a Friend is but to undo him ;—it is sending him forth as *David* did *Uriah*, to be placed in  
the



the foremost rank,---and in a post where the darts of the enemy will most easily assail, wound and destroy him.——It would be some remuneration to a King for his continual sollicitudes, if he was permitted to reward those whom he thought meritorious, to extend his mercy where he believed mercy ought to be bestowed, and to withhold it where he thought it was not due;---but this is frequently denied him.

Where a King has the inclination and desire to confer rewards upon merit alone, and the power to realize this inclination, he may be secure of some satisfaction, and never despair of one source of comfort.---  
Or if he could be certain that his  
Son

Son and Heir would be his friend, he might be satisfied that he could ascertain another. But the passions of youth are easily inflamed, and greatly to be dreaded by a Royal Father, who knows the alluring arts and persuasions that selfish and designing men will use to gain the favour of a royal Heir, for the gratification of their own ambition.

It is the duty of a parent to fix the principles of honour, virtue, and justice, in the breast of his children. In doing this, he does his duty; and if they should swerve from theirs, and become the scorpions which wound his peace, the crime must rest upon them. This is a torturing idea! But the Being, who alone  
knows

knows the heart of man, will, I doubt not, recompense a Christian resignation to the sorrows of an earthly crown, with the never-fading and incorruptible felicity of an heavenly one.

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E— of R— —.

**T**HIS Nobleman was presented with an Earldom to redeem the last reign from a very prevailing disgrace of it, when his father was created a Viscount.---He is a virtuous character, and his honours do not misbecome him. No proceedings can give a worse appearance to a Court, or make it so liable to be the scene of bad actions, and the resort of bad men, as a connivance at  
the

the sale of its honours \*. It really grieves me to think, that such a practice was too frequent in the Court of my — — — — — † \* \*

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\* It was the weak and silly policy of those who came into power at the succession of his present — — —, to speak upon all occasions in a slighting and contemptuous manner of the preceding reign.—It had its errors;—and I sincerely wish that this may be superior to it in every circumstance of wisdom, prosperity, and glory.—The Historian will one day be able to trace their comparative merits.

† It is, I believe, universally acknowledged, that a Lady of great Court influence during

B— — of B— —.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the height, leads on to  
fortune.

OF this observation of our great  
Poet, his Lordship of B— —  
is a very remarkable instance. No

during the period alluded to, was sometimes permitted to dispose of a title, a ribbon, and, as it has been said, even of ecclesiastical preferment, for her own private emolument.— There is a Duke now living, who is said to owe his Garter to her influence and his own purse; and Lord R— —'s Father obtained his Peerage from the same hand and by the same means. However, his present — — —, when Lord Sp— —r applied for an Earldom, upon the plea that, by his Grandmother's will, he could receive no other favour from Government, thought Lord F— —, in consideration of his father's purchase, had also a claim to the same dignity, and accordingly bestowed it upon him.

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man,



man, in the early part of life, had less prospect of ecclesiastical exaltation than himself; and there are few examples where such a casual circumstance has given rise to it. Fortune does not always elevate fools and knaves, but, as in this particular instance, is sometimes the friend of worth and learning †.

The

† The Duke of M— — — having occasion, some years ago, for a private Tutor to superintend the studies of his youngest brother,—desired some of his Oxford friends to find a proper person for that employment.—The salary, without doubt, was adequate to the trouble;—but it was stipulated, that the Gentleman should not expect to be admitted to the Duke's table;—and this circumstance prevented many persons from accepting the employment,—whose situation did not seem to admit of the pride to refuse it. At length, however, it was proposed to Mr. M—, who was then engaged in a struggle for the Chaplainship of C— C— College, and which

The number of those men who owe their success in life to a series of fortuitous circumstances, without

which, though but a trifling pittance, was, at that time, the great object of his ambition. He did not hesitate a moment to accept the offer, nor troubled himself about the stipulation that he was not to dine at the first table. However, he so conducted himself, that, in a very short time, he was not permitted to eat at any other. — But the friendship of his Grace soon extended beyond the circumstance of meats and drinks, and provided him with a Canonry of Christ-Church; from thence he rose to the Deanery of Canterbury, and he is at this time a Prebendary of Durham and Bishop of B—. But his noble Patron, in the early stage of his advancement, give him a most affecting and princely mark of his present regard as well as a pledge of his growing favour, in enabling him to possess the object of his wishes, by making an ample settlement upon the Lady whom he married.—Nor is it to be supposed, that the powerful friendship which has led him on thus far, will be contented to stop here.—I doubt not, but the *Cambrian* will soon be exchanged for an *English* Mitre.

any exertions on their part, is but small. And it may be observed of the generality of those who rise to eminence, that, whatever chance may have done for them in the beginning, they owe the continuance and completion of their success to their own sagacity and talents, in pursuing casual advantages, or seizing on casual opportunities to hold forth their merit to observation. They may owe something to Fortune, but more to themselves. It was a very singular circumstance which led this Divine to the service of his noble Patron; and if he had not possessed the means of improving it to his advantage, he might have been at this moment the Vicar of a Country Parish, without any higher expecta-

expectations. But his merit soon forced itself upon his Patron's observation, and it continued to grow upon him, till he became the object of his most sincere regard and confidence;—and he who first entered into *Blenheim* as the unnoticed private Tutor to a Boy, now finds every door fly open to admit him, while the cold and bashful spirit of its noble owner glows into warmth and freedom at his appearance.

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L— M— —.

**I**T is self-love which cheats us into the belief, that, in the particular circumstances of others folly,

L 3

we

we should have acted with more wisdom ;--and that, if we possessed the means of happiness which other men possess, we should never suffer it to escape us. It is from the same principle, under the same idea, and for the same end, that mankind are so eager, and, what is worse, oftentimes so rapacious in the pursuit of money.—The best of men experience its inefficacy ; with all its power it cannot soothe the pains of disease, blunt the edge of disappointment, or command cheerfulness to shine upon a gloomy hour.—But to those who acquire it with eagerness and rapacity, it is not capable of giving any real happiness or satisfaction, is oftentimes the cause of all their misery, and never fails, with  
such



such men to aggravate the apprehensions of concluding life.

It seems to me, that the general desire of acquiring riches among Mankind is in order to be rich, and not with a view to procure the happiness and honour which the wise and prudent use of riches will ever bestow; and this ideal consequence, which is weakly annexed to the mere possession of wealth, is the fatal cause of all the miseries of it.—To procure the comforts of life, to educate and provide for children, to encourage genius, reward merit, relieve the distressed, and to form a provision against an evil day, is the use, the happiness, and the wisdom of wealth; and they who apply it

in any other manner, or whose sole business is to accumulate, and let it rest in their coffers unseen and unapplied, will find it the parent of continual trouble and apprehension.

As we are generally disposed to value every thing according to the labour undergone in the obtaining it, some degree of excuse may be admitted in favour of those who have been educated with a view of acquiring wealth, and have toiled through life for no other purpose. It is not a matter for surprize, that such men should hug the idol which their narrow minds have considered as the source of human felicity, and that some degree of groveling satisfaction

faction should be experienced by them in the possession of it. But when the natural inheritors of splendid fortunes wish to turn a stream, intended for the benefit of Society, to administer to their own selfish and avaricious passions, they become the most despicable of mankind.

An unwieldy burden of wealth, beneath which the owner had rather groan, than spare any of its oppressive weight to save those who are nearest, and who ought to be dearest to him, from despair, is a curse instead of a blessing.—In all my dominions, there is not a man whom I more sincerely commiserate, than the Noble Lord whose character suggested the foregoing observations.

E— of T— —.

**O**F the various kinds of pride which debase the human character, that surly, unrelenting haughtiness which distinguishes some men, is by far the worst. The man who, from false ideas of his importance, expects universal acquiescence, and will not listen either to Reason, Apology, or Necessity, in the refusal of his requests; but expects, in spite of circumstances and occasions, that a preference should wait upon his wishes, and considers a non-compliance with them as an unpardonable injury; is a weak, vain, unamiable character. Such a man's friendship is attended with so many unpleasant circum-

circumstances, that it becomes troublesome and offensive. Every one who loves tranquillity, and consults his own happiness, would rejoice to perceive that it is removed from him, and that he is no longer the object of it\*.

\* It has been said, that some years ago the E— of T— — had received a promise from the — of the first vacant regiment, for some Officer of his Lordship's recommendation; and that when the vacancy happened, the promise was disregarded, and another person appointed.—The affront which this Nobleman conceived to be offered to him by such a conduct, drew from him a resolution never again to set his foot within the Palace-gate. I am assured, that he has hitherto adhered to this determination, and that he is a likely man to persevere in it to the end of the chapter.



B— — of L— — and C— — —.

**O**F the many learned and eminent men in this Kingdom, or of this Age, there is no one whose reputation as a Writer, a Divine, or a Christian, seems to be more secure of the admiration and honour of the present times, as well as the lasting records of future fame, than the most excellent Prelate whose name is before me. To the most polished taste in all elegant and classic Literature, to great theological erudition, and much legal and historical learning, he adds that amiable simplicity of manners which springs from conscious virtue and a blameless life. He is one of the very few  
whose

whose eminent qualities have illuminated the shade of retirement, and made the place of his retreat an object for the World to gaze at.

From lettered ease and parochial duty, he has been called not only to the cares of Episcopal jurisdiction, but to the nice and arduous task of forming the mind of a future King. I trust that his wise, attentive, and judicious exertions in this most important duty, will exalt even his present character, and that a future Age shall bless him as the Man who taught the King to be the Father of his People\*.

#### CURSORY

\* The public exposure of the D— of C— —'s ignorance in the first rudiments of common learning, in a Court of Law, must have

CURSORY THOUGHTS

ON THE

E— of C— —'s

PUBLIC CHARACTER,

BY THE ANNOTATOR.

**T**HE History of the last War is the History of this great Man.—During his administration, we gained all the *French* settlements and towns on the Continent in the *East-Indies* ; *Senegal* and *Goree* in have been extremely mortifying to the ——. However, it may have helped to quicken his attention to the education of his own children.—Indeed, a truly paternal care has ever been awake to their qualifications and improvement ; and I doubt not but it will produce the best educated and highly qualified Royal Family that Europe ever beheld.

*Africa* ;

*Africa*; *Cape Breton* and *St. John's*, by which the *French* were entirely excluded from the *Fishery*; all *Canada*, *Guadaloupe*, *Martinico*, *Mariegalante*, *Desirade*, and the *Neutral Islands in America*; baffled every effort of *France* in *Europe*; insulted and stripped her coasts, burned her shipping, ruined her navy by repeated victories, blocked up her harbours, almost annihilated her trade, took *Belleisle*, and reduced her to bankruptcy.—Can our *History*, in the brightest period, produce, in so short a space of time, such a bright assemblage of victories, such a brilliant scene of glory?

It is not necessary, nay, it would be superfluous, to describe at large  
the

the conduct and effects of successive Administrations, in order to establish his merit as First Minister of this Country. The sudden change of national fortune which accompanied his rise to power, and continued with him during his possession of it, is the acknowledged basis of his fame. I am not equal to the task of doing justice to his character; however, I cannot pass by the illustrious subject, without offering my mite of applause and admiration.

The following qualities, with their consequent circumstances, seem peculiar to the E— of C— —, and conspired to his own and his Country's greatness.

He



He was the Minister of the People.

He did not promote the business of Corruption; neither was he the tool, nor did he suffer the Nation to be the dupe, of parliamentary influence.

He sought not to enrich himself, his family, or connections.

He exerted a continual, active, and unparalleled diligence in the duties of his office.

He possessed the art of seeing into the secret designs of foreign Cabinets; and the information he obtained from thence was early, authentic, universal, and essential.

His insight into the characters of men was quick, penetrating, and decisive, by which he was enabled to make that wise and distinguished

choice of persons employed in his Administration.

He possessed a dignity of character which made the corrupt and designing afraid to approach him; and he was inspired, as it were, with that commanding eloquence which awed the snarlers of Opposition into silence.

During his Administration the Nation had confidence in Government, and the spirit of the People was with it.

His name alone had a powerful effect on Foreign Nations.

In his negotiations and conferences with Foreign Ministers, he never failed to support the dignity of the station which he held, and of the Crown which he served.

It

It is almost unnecessary to add, for it is the natural consequence of the foregoing descriptions, that his political designs were planned with wisdom, prepared with dispatch, carried on with vigour, and crowned with success.

That he was the Minister of the People, is evident from his having been employed by Government at the instance of the People\*. Neither *George the Second* nor those about him possessed any partiality, but rather the contrary disposition, to

\* Indeed, this was the situation wherein he wished himself to be considered: he declared, more than once, that he was called into the Ministry by the People, to whom he should consider himself as accountable for his conduct.

this great man ; and his call to power was an act of compliance rather than free-will in the Court, to soothe and satisfy the People, whose murmurs and discontents began to be very loud at the successive disgraces which this Nation suffered at the commencement of the last war. And in this particular instance the voice of the People was the voice of God ; for this Country immediately raised its drooping head ; nor was it long before she looked down with an awful superiority upon the surrounding Nations.

The business of Corruption was not his business ; he disdained it, he thought not of it ; but, depending upon the rectitude of his conduct,  
and

and the spirit of the People, he did not descend to the low arts of bribing an assent to his measures;---he commanded it by the wisdom of them. His private friends found no political Patron in him, unless they could be active friends to their Country; while the stranger was invited to his Councils, and his employment if he could serve it. Parliamentary influence did not then make Generals and Admirals; it did not at that time force its creatures into posts of confidence or importance; and every man in the active offices of Government was kept to his duty by the attentive example and unremitted vigilance of the Minister.



He fought not to enrich himself or his friends\* :---Indeed, he had no friends, but those who were such to their Country; and they well deserved the honours and rewards of it. He formed no sinecures to gratify individuals of any rank or character; nor did he divide, subdivide, or entail, as it were, places and pensions, to secure a few paltry votes in Parliament. He held no formal Levees, the idle parade of ministe-

\* I need only refer the reader, among many other instances of exemplary disinterestedness, to his conduct while he was Secretary at War,—when he so nobly considered the honour of his Country, in not suffering the Subsidies paid to be diminished by the shameful perquisites of his own Office.—The King of *Sardinia*'s surprize at and opinion of his conduct, as well as his compliment to Mr. *Pitt* on the occasion, are too well known to make a mention of them necessary.

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rial pride; but in his manner of living he exercised a splendid hospitality suited to his station, to which the emoluments of it were not more than adequate. The crowd of hungry sycophants that are so often seen to bask in the sunshine of ministerial favour, did not wait upon him; for he never interfered in the disposal of places or of honours, but as a Minister. His personal recommendation, I believe, never went farther than to make Doctor — — — a Bishop, who was considered as the most learned man in Europe;—and he proved ungrateful. The pension which he received from the hands, and at the most earnest request of his Sovereign, though it has been so strongly urged as an impeach-

ment of his disinterested temper, does him no dishonour, for he deserved it. It was given him as a reward for eminent services, and not with the usual condition of those favours; to secure a continued submission to the will of Government. Tho' I do not think that this acquiescence with the royal entreaties degrades his character, or was easy to be avoided; yet, for his sake, I wish that he had withstood it, because I doubt not but the Representative Wisdom of the Nation would have voted him a reward; and as he was the Minister of the People, his glory would have been complete, had the remuneratory sense of his services proceeded from them. But this was suspected and feared by the Man who

who had long wished to remove this steady obstacle to his ambition, and who possessed, very unfortunately indeed for this Country, such a commanding influence over the mind of his ——\*, as to make him employ those means which it is not fair to use against a subject, in order to force a reward upon him, which was expected and desired, to damn him in the opinion of the People. The offered bounty was long withstood; but tears were at length ready to aid the request, and

\* It was not confined to his understanding; it possessed an equal power over his passions; and, perhaps, the only good *that* influence did this Kingdom, was in its opposing a violent appetite for the sensuality of the table, which must soon have ended in death; and the curbing a no less violent amorous propensity to a well-known Beauty of the Court, which might have exalted her to the ——.

it was received. But the desired effect was not obtained \*; for whatever murmurs the discontent of the

\* This pension was certainly intended by the Minister of the day to disgrace Mr. PITT, and no pains were spared by his adherents to enforce the idea of its being a bargain by which he had sold the People. However, when a turn is not to be served by it, this species of reward becomes the most honourable that a man can receive.—When Sir *Jeffery Amberst* was forced from the Government of *Virginia*, he was offered a pension of fifteen hundred guineas, which he refused to receive as a pension. Upon which Lord H— — —b observed to him, “ That, although a *pension* may carry a disagreeable idea along with it, when it is given merely for the sake of *pension*; yet when it is bestowed as a *reward for services done the Public*, it becomes a *mark of public approbation*: witness Lord C— —m’s pension, which was given him for directing those services which certain British Generals so ably executed; witness also Sir *Edward Hawke*’s pension for saving *Ireland*; and why may not Sir *Jeffery Amberst*, added the noble Lord, receive the same reward for adding *Canada* to the British Dominions?”

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moment, nursed and encouraged by artful misrepresentations, might occasion, the succeeding *Lord Mayor's-Day* gave a sufficient and mortifying proof to *every one* of his enemies, that he was still the idol of the People, and that the Crown suffered no small diminution of its popularity by the loss of such a popular Minister \*.

In the official duties of his station he was regular and indefati-

\* The applause of the innumerable crowd was expressed by the most animated shouts, without the least cessation, for three hours, in his passage from *Temple-Bar* to the *Guild-hall*, at his entrance whereof every mark of regard was shewn by the numerous spectators of both sexes. I will venture to add, that the whole Court was greatly chagrined at these proofs of his continued and superior favour with the People.

gable,

gable, and he knew how to make others attentive to theirs. He neither slumbered nor slept over the business of the Nation; nor would he suffer his colleagues to slumber or sleep in their respective departments. His resolution, courage, and ability enabled him to awaken to duty, to command the exertion, and to threaten the neglect of it\*: and delay or disappointment seldom

\* The following anecdote is curious, authentic, and in proof of this description:

It was preparatory to one of the secret expeditions during the last war, that the Minister had given orders to the different presiding Officers in the Navy, Military, and Ordnance departments, to prepare a large body of forces, a certain number of ships, and a proportionable quantity of ordnance, stores, &c. and to have them all in readiness by a given day. To these orders he received an answer from

seldom frustrated his purposes. In the ordinary transactions of his office,

from each of these Officers, declaring the total impossibility of a compliance with them. Notwithstanding it was at a very late hour, he sent immediately for his Secretary, and after speaking in terms of the highest indignation at the treatment he met with from the ignorance or negligence of his Majesty's servants, he gave the following commands:—"I desire, Mr. *Wood*, that you will immediately go to Lord *Anson*: you need not trouble yourself to search the Admiralty; he is not to be found there: you must pursue him to the gaming-house; and tell him from me, that, if he does not obey the orders of Government which he has received at my hands, I will most assuredly impeach him. Proceed from him to Lord *Ligonier*, and though he should be bolstered with harlots, undraw his curtains, and repeat the same message. Then take your course to Sir *Charles Frederick*, and assure him, that, if his Majesty's orders are not obeyed, these shall be the last which he shall receive from me."—In consequence of these commands, Mr. *Wood* proceeded to *White's*, and told his errand to the First Lord of the Admiralty; who insisted that the Secretary  
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fice, there was intelligence, order, and dispatch; and our Ministers at Foreign Courts have generally acknowledged the unusual regularity and exactness with which the necessary communications were made to them, as well as the perspicuity of

of State was out of his senses, and that it was impossible to comply with his wishes: "However, he added, as madmen must be answered, tell him, that I will do my utmost to satisfy him." From thence he went to the Commander in Chief of the Forces, and delivered the same message. He also said, that it was an impracticable business: "And the Secretary knows it, added the old Lord; nevertheless he is in the right to make us do what we can; and what it is possible to do, inform him, shall be done." The *Surveyor-General of the Ordnance* was next informed of Mr. Pitt's resolution; and, after some little consideration, he began to think that the orders might be compleated within the time prescribed. In short, the army, navy, ordnance, military stores, &c. in spite of impossibilities, were all ready on the day appointed.

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his official directions and information\*.

The intelligence that he acquired of the transactions and designs of our enemies, was early, authentic, and most essential. No Minister, I believe, was ever known to have such an insight into the cabinets of Foreign Princes, as he acquired.---  
The neglect of his information and

\* It was no uncommon declaration of the late Sir *James Porter*, who had passed a great part of his life as a British Ambassador, that, during Mr. *Pitt's* Administration, a knowledge seemed to govern, and a spirit to actuate the affairs of our Government, which previous and posterior to him was ignorance and neglect; and that the immediate alteration in the manner as well as matter of official communications from home, would have informed him of his appointment to power or resignation of it, if he had received no particular notice of the event.

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consequent counsels occasioned his resignation. — The tardy rupture with *Spain* followed upon it, which was succeeded by the late inglorious peace, the consequences whereof are felt at this hour, and will continue to encrease, till a future war shall make us look back with indignation at the conclusion of the last, when the Hydra of *France* was at our feet, and might have been crushed for ever.

The uncommon sagacity with which he penetrated into the human character, enabled him to appoint, in the most wonderful manner, particular men to those particular employments and enterprizes to which their capacities were adapted, and  
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their genius disposed them. The powerful interests of Party could not intrude unqualified persons upon him!---and it was this wise choice of men to execute his various designs, that, in a great measure, crowned them with such extraordinary success.

During his Administration the People had an implicit confidence in Government,---and the spirit of the Nation was with it.---The popular support, especially in a time of war, is of the utmost importance. With it, a Minister can do every thing;---without it, he can do nothing. In the active and vigorous measures of hostile times, there must be a co-operation of the

People, or they cannot prove effectual. What this great man did with their support, the annals of this Country will testify to the glory of it. What his successors have done without it, it would be painful to describe; and the future impartial Historian will blot the page with his tears whereon Truth will oblige him to record it.

To use Lord CHESTERFIELD'S expression, He was himself an host. His name alone, while it gave spirit to our fleet and army, struck terror into the hearts of our enemies\*.—

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\* This was known by those who opposed and pretended to despise him; and in the negotiations for the *last peace*, his name was mentioned as a compulsory source of terror.

They publicly rejoiced when he withdrew from the Councils of his King.— They considered it as an event of the most happy importance to them, by which alone they could hope to emerge from distress and despair. *France* exulted, and *Spain* no longer dissembled, when that Genius which had subdued the one,

ror.—The Duke of *Bedford*, at one of the meetings with the Duke de *Choiseul*, upon this occasion, made some proposals relative to the treaty of commerce between the two Nations, which occasioned the French Minister to exclaim with the most violent passion, That he would sooner lose his head than consent to it. Upon which the English Ambassador declared, That, if it was not agreed to, he would set off for *England* the next morning, and desire his Royal Master to have recourse to Mr. *Pitt* for his advice upon the occasion; for that he was the only person the French seemed to be afraid of:—whereupon an almost immediate assent was given to his proposal.

and made the other tremble, would be no longer exerted against them. Nor was it only a matter of triumph to our foes; it occasioned a very great dissatisfaction throughout the English Nation. When the news of his resignation overtook the fleet destined to *Martinique*, there was not a common sailor or private centinel upon that expedition who did not feel his heart chill at the information. At this period, the spirits of the Nation had been raised by great and continued successes to such an height, that nothing could at once depress them; but there might have been a time when the loss of a favourite Minister would have been attended with the most fatal consequences.

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In his conferences with Foreign Ministers he was concise, unevasive, and determined. Their arts could make no impression upon him.—— He knew the real interests of his Country;—and he let them know, that he could not be deceived into a departure from them.—— No guileful Minister of *France* had ever been so baffled by superior ability, and awed by superior integrity, as Monsieur *Bussy*, in his negotiations for peace, previous to the Secretary's resignation.—— Indeed, the forward arts of this cunning, but disappointed and chagrined Frenchman, who was convinced his errand would be unavailing, if he could not remove the sturdy virtue which opposed him, aided

aided the designs of the Minister's enemies, and helped to promote that opposition in the Cabinet which occasioned his departure from it.

From these rare and great qualities, with their attendant circumstances, the E— of C——— was enabled to serve his Country with fidelity and success,---and to give a splendour to its achievements, which exists no more.—— In the tranquility of peaceful times, the good order of Government may be preserved, and its ordinary business carried on, by men of moderate abilities; but if, from the ignorance, the cowardice, or the villainy of Ministers, this Nation should be again involved in distress and calamity,

lamity, the Throne must have recourse to the E— of C—— —, should he be alive, to oppose its enemies, support its dignity, protect its honour, and restore its prosperity\*.

\* Soon after the publication of the foregoing Remarks, the Nation sustained an irreparable loss by the death of this great and uncorrupt Statesman.—Amid the dangers of this period, his life would have been pre-eminently useful, if Heaven, in pity to this deluded Country, had been pleased to preserve it.

FINIS VITÆ EJUS NOBIS LUCTUOSUS,—  
PATRIÆ TRISTIS.

*Tacit. in Agricol.*

THE END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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